MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 OCTOBER 1982

Lebanon

Military Situation -- Israeli planes drew Syrian and Palestinian groundfire when they carried out mock raids over central Lebanon early on 26 October, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The Israelis staged intensive low-level overflights of the Syrian and Palestinian positions the previous day and also moved tanks toward the Al-Biqa' Valley from the Ad-Damur and Ash-Shuf areas, according to reports by the radio and AFP.

Israel, Syria on Security, Withdrawals -- The Israeli paper MA'ARIV claimed that contrary to previous reports, President Amin al-Jumayyil did not reject Israel's proposal for security arrangements in southern Lebanon. Al-Jumayyil told U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that Lebanon is ready to negotiate a security arrangement with Israel, MA'ARIV contended.

Meanwhile, Damascus radio reiterated that the presence of Syrian forces in Lebanon remains a purely Syrian-Lebanese issue that can be solved bilaterally when Israel is no longer pressuring Lebanon. Syria will offer every assistance to help Lebanon defend itself, resist occupation, defend national unity and spread the legitimate authority's sovereignty to all of Lebanon, the radio affirmed.

Message to Mubarak -- President al-Jumayyil's recent message to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak "goes beyond the phase of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and the desire to effectuate coordination and cooperation," MENA reported citing AL-AHRAM. The message also stressed Al-Jumayyil's commitment to Lebanon's Arabism, denouncing those who are trying to distance Lebanon from the Arabs and place it under Israeli influence as "nonpatriotic and unnational," AL-AHRAM said.

Israel

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's public testimony before the state commission of inquiry into the Beirut massacre lasted about 3 hours, despite Sharon's expressed wish to make a short statement in public and then proceed with the rest of his testimony in camera, Jerusalem radio reported. Sharon told the judges that he first received information about the killings at 2100 on 17 September, when the chief of staff told him that the Phalangists had harmed the civilians in Sabra and Shatila beyond what had been expected. He said Deputy Prime Minister David Levi's warning of the possibility of a massacre, expressed during the 16 September Cabinet meeting, had not turned on any "warning light" because Levi's view was expressed as a comment rather than as part of a more general opposition to allowing the Phalangists into the Palestinian camps. The decision to approve the entry of the Phalangists into the area was made in accordance with the Cabinet ruling of 15 July to involve the Lebanese Forces in the fighting, Sharon asserted. However, according to IDF radio it was evident from Sharon's testimony that he decided to allow the Phalangists into Sabra and Shatila without consulting Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

Egypt

Tabah Negotiations -- Citing AL-AHRAM, MENA reported that Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali's letter to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz describes the Tabah issue as "serious." He "demands" that Washington intervene in the negotiations, which must start "immediately." However, Jerusalem radio reported that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has not received any letter from Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali urging a resumption of the Tabah talks. In a related report also broadcast by the radio, political circles in Jerusalem pointed out that relations between Israel and Egypt are "frozen" and this includes negotiations on Tabah.

PLO

Palestinian Fighters to Jordan -- Monte Carlo radio cited Palestinian sources in Amman as saying that "a number" of fighters will leave Syria to join the Palestine Liberation Army stationed in Jordan. The move follows the agreement signed between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Jordanian King Husayn.

PLO Convention -- A senior officer in the Israeli civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria said that neither Palestinian leaders nor residents will be allowed to participate in the "People's convention" to be held soon in Tunis, according to the Tel Aviv daily HA'ARETZ. The paper cited Arab sources in Jerusalem as stating that the PLO intends to invite known moderates.

Libya

Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Beijing on 25 October on an official visit, Beijing radio reported. Al-Qadhdhafi and his delegation were welcomed in a ceremony in front of the Great Hall of the People by Premier of the State Council Zhao Ziyang. Following the welcoming ceremony, Al-Qadhdhafi and Zhao Ziyang held a "cordial, friendly conversation," the radio said. Tripoli radio described the Chinese people's welcome as "enthusiastic and warm." During a dinner hosted by Zhao Ziyang that evening, Al-Qadhdhafi gave a speech, the text of which was transmitted by JANA, in which he thanked the PRC for its unwavering stand toward the Palestinian cause and said: "We are quite certain that your moral stands toward the Palestinian people will be translated into material stands in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people." During talks held on 26 October, Zhao Ziyang told Al-Qadhdhafi that he is confident the visit will make important contributions to promoting friendly relations, XINHUA reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Mediation Failure -- The chairman of the Islamic Conference Organization's Good Offices Committee, Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, announced in Jidda that his committee's efforts to end the war have reached a deadlock, KUNA reported.

Military Situation -- An Iraqi communique carried by INA reported that at least 231 Iranian troops were killed on 24 October in fierce battles in the central operational sector.

Gulf Affairs

The first session of the Oman-PDRY reconciliation talks was held on 25 October, Kuwait radio reported. The meeting was held in a "fraternal, cordial and understanding atmosphere" and all items on the agenda were discussed.

DAILY REPORT

Middle East and Africa

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PALESTINIAN FIGHTERS TO LEAVE SYRIA FOR JORDAN

JN251616 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Palestinian sources in Amman have been quoted as saying that a number of Palestinian fighters will leave Syria to join the Palestine Liberation Army which is stationed in Jordan. The step comes in the wake of the agreement signed between Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn during the former's recent visit to Jordan. The number of these fighters, however, has not been disclosed.

PALESTINIAN FRONT RAPS SEVEN-MEMBER COMMITTEE

JN251940 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front issued a statement in Damascus today asserting the failure of the Arab seven-member committee's task in Washington. The front condemned the statements of Moroccan King Hassan II in the United States, adding that the committee's talks with U.S. officials have confirmed that the United States is trying to obtain collective Arab recognition of the Zionist enemy without offering anything in return.

'ARAFAT REPORTEDLY TO VISIT SFRY, USSR, CUBA

LD251752 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1719 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Tunis, 25 Oct (KUNA) -- Reliable Palestinian sources said here today that Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat will leave tomorrow for Belgrade to meet President Nicolae Ceausescu. These sources told KUNA that after his visit to Yugoslavia, 'Arafat will make a tour including both the Soviet Union and Cuba, where he will meet a number of officials.

These sources did not make clear the details of the talks that the Palestinian leader will hold with officials of the countries he will visit, but merely stated that they are linked with current steps to settle the Palestinian question.

PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE LEADERS TO MEET IN TUNIS

LD231708 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1610 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Riyadh, 23 Oct (SPA) -- The Saudi paper AL-JAZIRAH AL-MASA'IYAH reports today that the leaders of all the Palestinian Resistance groups will meet in Tunis in the next few days under the chairmanship of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Quoting a reliable Palestinian source in Tunis, the paper writes that the aim of the meeting is to prepare the ground for the Palestine National Council meetings which will begin in the Tunisian capital during the first week of November. The source points out that the meeting will take the form of a popular conference embracing all the Palestinian leaders and cadres in the various countries of the world to discuss the latest developments in the Palestinian arena. It will also come out with a draft plan for a future Palestinian strategy to be submitted to the Palestine National Council.

The source adds that the meeting will consider the possibility of gathering all Palestinian fighters in one Arab country, to be determined after reviewing the results of the talks 'Arafat had recently about the possible creation of a confederation of Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza sector.

AL-JAZIRAH AL-MASA'IYAH also quotes Palestinian sources in Tunisia as saying that the planned Palestinian meeting may adopt extremely important decisions including the endorsement of the unified Arab peace plan in its entirety.

FURTHER ON AL-FAHUM ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT INTERVIEW

NC221312 Cairo MENA in English 1250 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 22 (MENA) -- Head of the National Palestinian Council Khalid al-Fahum announced today that the council's next meeting would be held within the six coming weeks to consider Palestinian moves in the aftermath of the Beirut crisis.

In an interview with the Arabic-language ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT newspaper published today, Al-Fahum said that the venue of the meeting would be determined during a joint meeting comprising the PLO Executive Committee and the National Palestinian Council to be held within the next two weeks. He added that the Arab peace project recently accepted by the PLO at Fes would be examined as well as other plans relating to the Middle East.

Al-Fahum sees some significant positivities in the Middle East peace plan of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, but finds also that it fully ignores the Palestinian people's rights as any other people to self-determination and to setting up its independent state. The freeze on Israeli settlements in the occupied territories and Israel's withdrawal from these territories are held by Al-Fahum as the positive points in Reagan's proposals.

He deplored the fact the U.S. rejected the inclusion of a PLO representative on the Arab seven-man commission emanating from Fes which is to discuss later today peace proposals with President Reagan. U.S. objection on a PLO man in the commission should not be acceptable to that committee or to the Fes summit itself, because the Palestinian question forms the core of the Middle East issue and it is meaningless that the U.S. listens to Israel's viewpoint and refuses to listen to the Palestinian one, Al-Fahum said.

Al-Fahum further called upon the Arabs to exercise their political and economic influence, particularly over the United States, and strive to implement the Arab peace project adopted at Fes. He also called upon the countries of Europe to adopt serious action for a comprehensive peace in the region by means of putting forward a European initiative or by exercising pressure over the U.S. with the object of making it change its position.

Al-Fahum told the paper circumstances were still inappropriate for the establishment of a Palestinian government-in-exile because this requires an agreement with the Arab states and most world states to secure their approval.

He further said that the PLO welcomes any direct contact with the Lebanese Government to discuss all matters, including the future of Palestinians in Lebanon. On Palestinian-Lebanese relations, he said: We advocate Lebanon's integrity, stability and sovereignty and we are all required to exert effort for an Israeli withdrawal from the Lebanese territory.

On Palestinian-Jordanian relations, the PNC chairman said that the PLO sought to maintain good relations with all Arab states, including Jordan. He told the paper that Yasir 'Arafat's recent Amman visit yielded "good results".

KHALIL AL-WAZIR MAKES STATEMENT TO AL-BAYAN

GF251056 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Dubayy, 25 Oct (WAKH) — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces, has denied any connection with contacts held between Palestinian elements and Shim'on Peres, Israeli Labor Party leader, and Philip Habib, the U.S. President's envoy to the Middle East.

Al-Wazir explained that these interviews have been imposed upon Palestinian figures whose response was that they did not speak on behalf of the PLO, and that the PLO represents them.

In a statement published by the UAE newspaper AL-BAYAN today, Abu Jihad said the U.S. initiative denies the Palestinian right to self-determination, rejects the independent Palestinian state and ignores the Palestinian people's history of suffering. Khalil al-Wazir affirmed that armed struggle is a major and permanent option so long as there is a usurped homeland and violated rights. He added that if some people imagine that the recent Palestinian-Israeli war that took place in the Lebanese arena, with its outcome, might change the priorities, they are mistaken. Al-Wazir pointed out that the Palestinian Revolution in Lebanon will bolster its fighting presence and will remain in positions commensurate with the circumstances that arose following the battles of Beirut. "If the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] withdraw due to international circumstances, we will strive to continue the presence of the Palestinian Revolution because the Palestinian Revolution was present there before the entry of the ADF."

Regarding unity with Jordan, Abu Jihad reviewed the history and sacrifices of the Palestinian people for establishing their independent state on their national soil. He pointed out that those people "will be the soldiers of unity whose sons will be the most cohesive with Jordan" after the establishment of the Palestinian state.

AS-SIYASAH INTERVIEWS FATAH REPRESENTATIVE

GF251750 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 25 Oct 82 p 23

[Interview with Rafiq an-Natshah, Fatah Central Committee member and its representative in Saudi Arabia, with AS-SIYASAH correspondent Husayn at-Tantawi in Riyadh -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Rafiq an-Natshah, Abu Shakir, Fatah Central Committee member and its representative in Saudi Arabia, told AS-SIYASAH that the natural thing about Jordanian-Palestinian relations is the domination of fraternal relations that are based on cooperation because the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples form a single people and single family. A fundamental issue concerns both peoples: the Palestinian question. All the children of Jordan and Palestine, he added, are concerned about regaining the occupied territories and preserving their Arabism, and are concerned first with preserving the east of Jordan and protecting it from a new expected occupation by this Zionist, expansionist, Nazi and fascist enemy whose ambitions have no limits. For these reasons, he explained, Jordanian-Palestinian relations must be distinct.

He added: "This should in no way mean that these relations will be at the expense of other relations between the Palestinian Revolution and the PLO on the one hand and any other Arab leader on the other. Hence, it was necessary to continue the dialogue with Jordan to implement the Palestine National Council's resolutions."

[Question] Can we say that the recent war has produced disagreement among the Palestinian leadership?

[Answer] Why don't we say that the war produced more cohesion among the Palestinian leadership? The battle's decision was one and the political opinion too was one. The steadfastness, the exit and the distribution among the Arab countries -- all this was through one decision too. The Resistance groups announced this.

For instance, Brother Nayif Hawatimah announced during the funeral of martyr leader Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil] that the political decision in the PLO is left to Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] in his capacity as PLO chairman. The popular front's representative Brother Abu 'Ali Mustafa also announced in the same place and in front of the masses that the political decision is the decision of Brother Abu 'Ammar in his capacity as chairman of the Executive Committee. These evidences indicate — contrary to your question — that more unity and more cohesion has been produced by the war. We in the Palestinian arena don't fear this, but fear the intervention of the regimes in this issue.

[Question] However, many people nominate Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] to lead a principal split in the PLO and believe he is the new leader, especially following the flow of his various statements.

[Answer] This contradiction in statements is not necessarily Abu Iyad's. It is highly possible that it comes from the news agencies that report his statements in a contradictory manner. The important thing is that this split is nonexistent except in the minds of those who are outside the PLO and outside Fatah. Abu Iyad and Abu 'Ammar are brothers and cooperating leaders and follow the principles and political programs that are agreed upon by everyone, and there is no room for such splits to occur at all.

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS PLO OFFICE — The PLO has decided to open an office in the Netherlands following the Netherlands Government's approval thereof. The Netherlands radio said 'Abd ar-Rahman ar-Radi will be the PLO office director. 'Abd ar-Rahman used to be the PLO office director in Bonn. [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 26 Oct 82 GF]

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC INDUSTRY MINISTERS MEET IN AT-TA'IF

Ministers Comment

GF241338 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Omani Industry and Commerce Minister Muhammad az-Zubayr arrived in At-Ta'if today to attend the GCC Industrial Cooperation Committee meeting scheduled to begin in At-Ta'if later today. He was received at the airport by Saudi Industry and Electricity Minister Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi and a number of officials and members of the Omani Embassy in Jidda.

On arrival, the Omani minister said that the task of the Industrial Cooperation Committee will center on the bases of industrial cooperation among the GCC states and on translation of the articles of the unified economic agreement signed by the GCC states into a concrete reality in the field of industry. In a statement to SPA, Az-Zubayr expressed the hopes of the brothers in the six states on such meetings. He also expressed hope that the committee will establish the first milestones in Gulf industrial cooperation. He said the committee will discuss in this regard the ideas reached by the preparatory committee that was formed to prepare for this meeting.

In a similar statement, Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi stated that the committee will review the decisions made by the committee in its first meeting in Riyadh 6 months ago. He described these decisions as very important. He said the committee will take similar decisions regarding the new issues it will discuss. He said that among the decisions taken by the last meeting were the survey of the industrial situation in the GCC states, the study of the required protection measures to encourage existing Gulf industries, the establishment of a unified organ for specifications and measurements and the encouragement of common companies. Dr al-Qusaybi said the committee's basic task is to avoid bilateralism and to achieve more integration among the GCC states in the field of industry.

Opening Address

LD242326 Riyadh SPA in English 1927 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, Oct 24 (SPA) -- Industry ministers from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) today began a meeting here with a call from Saudi Industry and Electricity Minister Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi to enhance further cooperation among member states in the field of industry.

The council is made up of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman.

News Conference

LD252048 Riyadh SPA in English 1924 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, Oct 25 (SPA) -- Industry ministers from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) today approved an internal system to govern the activities of the council's Industrial Cooperation Committee, it was officially announced.

Addressing a press conference at the end of the ministers two-day meeting, Saudi Industry and Electricity Minister Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi said the committee decided to submit its recommendations to the GCC Supreme Council to ensure use by member states of products manufactured in the Gulf region and projects set up by GCC members. He added that the committee felt such measures would further consolidate economic integrity and strengthen industrial cooperation among member states.

Dr al-Qusaybi said the committee recommended the creation of a joint Gulf system for standardisation and specifications.

The committee decided not to open any new cement factories in the council states until a relevant study on the subject was completed by the council's General Secretariat, he added.

Dr al-Qusaybi said the committee reviewed a future plan for industrial development in the region in accordance with a working paper submitted by Kuwait and the council's General Secretariat. The Saudi minister added that the committee also considered means of encouraging and protecting Gulf national products and entrusted the secretariat with preparing a detailed study on five basic industries, namely cement, aluminium, iron, copper and asbestos.

Dr al-Qusaybi said the committee discussed industrial data system in member states and the possibility of setting up a Gulf data centre. The committee delegated the secretariat to go ahead with plans to set up such a centre in collaboration with the data centre of the Gulf Agency for Industrial Consultation, he added. He said the proposed system would enable industrial establishments to receive directly, any information or data from the centre.

It was also decided to give top priority to the region's experts and Gulf universities professors in conducting studies in the various fields of industry, Dr al-Qusaybi added.

Dr al-Qusaybi said the committee entrusted the secretariat with preparing a study on setting up joint Gulf industries in the field of drugs, housing, electric equipment and building materials in collaboration with the concerned bodies.

He added that the committee also reviewed the secretariat's activities and reports.

KUWAIT

PDRY-OMAN RECONCILIATION TALKS BEGIN 25 OCTOBER

LD251456 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 25 Oct (KUNA) -- Reconciliation meetings between the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman, held under the auspices of Kuwait and the UAE, began at 1700 in Dasman hospitality building. The talks are aimed at normalizing relations between the two sister neighboring countries, to halt media campaigns and to end disputes between them regarding border issues and foreign presence in the region.

The South Yemen delegation is headed by Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Aziz ad-Dali; the Omani delegation is headed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-Alawi.

First Session Ends

LD252200 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] The first session of the reconciliation talks between the delegations of the PDRY and the Sultanate of Oman led by the foreign ministers of the two countries, Dr Abd al-Aziz ad-Dali, and Yusuf al-Alawi, ended today.

This session, which lasted 3 and 1/2 hours, was held under the auspices of Kuwait represented by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister, foreign minister and minister of information, and the UAE represented by Foreign Under Secretary 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwah.

Foreign Under Secretary Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid, who attended the session told KUNA that a fraternal, cordial and understanding atmosphere prevailed at the meeting during which all the items placed on the agenda were presented. He said the two delegations will resume their meetings later today, Tuesday.

GULF MIRROR ON AFFECT OF STOCK MARKET CRISIS

GF231106 Manama GULF MIRROR in English 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] A Kuwaiti Government move to deal with the country's stock market crisis has led to registration of post-dated cheques totalling more than $91 billion at face value.

The crisis surfaced in July with a fall in share prices, largely due to the Iraq-Iran war. Many investors were unable to honour post-dated cheques used to buy shares they expected to increase in value before the cheques came due.

A government decree a month ago required that share deals with post-dated cheques must be registered within 30 days. A total of 28,861 post-dated cheques, with a combined value of $91.6 billion had been registered by yesterday's (Friday) deadline.

Postponed

Kuwait's stock market is ranked eighth in the world, with a 1981 turnover of $6.5 billion.

Last Saturday, a five-man arbitration board set up by the government decree banned eight investors from leaving the country until it decided how to end the crisis. Among those banned was Hamud al-Jabri, a member of the Kuwait National Assembly, which has been debating the decree.

The assembly has postponed endorsement of the decree until next week while a legislative committee examines alternatives.

The crisis has affected investors in Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates to a lesser extent.

In Bahrain, officials estimated a handful of investors trading in the Kuwait stocks market were affected, with contracts worth about $40 million.

In the UAE, Chamber of Commerce officials said emirates' citizens were affected to the tune of between $109 million and $130 million. An emergency meeting of the UAE federation of chambers of commerce and industry held in Ash-Shariqah today set up a committee to tackle cases of UAE nationals holding post-dated cheques from Kuwaiti investors.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING FAHD ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 25 OCT

LD252132 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1955 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Jidda, 25 Oct (SPA) -- His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired an ordinary session of the Council of Ministers at 2000 today.

Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani stated after the session that the Council of Ministers first discussed the current Arab situation and the results of the mission of the seven-man Arab committee set up by the Fes summit conference under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, with a membership of the kingdom, Tunisia, Jordan, Algeria, Syria, Morocco and the Arab League [as heard]. The council heard a report by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal regarding the nature and results of the meetings.

His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said: The efforts of the committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II are a good, successful and positive step along the right path to explain our Arab cause. His majesty added: The Arabs have said what they wanted to say at Fes; their words were frank and clear. They announced to all that they want peace and that they will strive for it. They charged the international community with the task of bringing pressure to bear on Israel to accept peace and to comply with the UN resolutions and the various international resolutions calling on them to end the provocations and acts of aggression they are carrying out against unarmed Arab citizens who have committed no crime, and to give the Palestinians their legitimate rights in full.

His majesty the king said: God willed that the entire world should know the true Zionist ambitions and the inhumane method they pursued, in an attempt to liquidate the Palestinians when they waged their attack on the Sabra and Shatila camps, and their total rejection of peace. The entire world has come to realize the truth of what we have always said: that these people behave in an inhumane and uncivilized manner. They have killed thousands in order to usurp the land and have then rejected every appeal for peace; they have striven to find naive justifications for this abominable crime which they committed in Lebanon in general, and in the Sabra and Shatila camps in particular. His majesty said: We praise God that the international community has come to realize this.

His majesty the king also said: The entire world has stood with our cause and denounced and condemned this abominable crime. Thinkers of the world spoke about the dimensions of this with faithfulness and responsibility. His Majesty King Fahd added: It is the duty of all of us to continue the march and endeavor to join all our efforts and relations with all powers and peace-loving elements in the world. It is also our duty to continue to unite our ranks and our words and be aware of the dimensions of the Israeli plots and maneuvers which aim at annexing more territories and killing more citizens. Our nation wants, desires and strives for peace, but we want a just and equitable peace that gives us our legitimate rights in the method defined and announced at the Fes conference.

The information minister then added that the council was acquainted with the results of King Fahd's meetings with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, which concentrated on the current Arab situation, particularly the Palestinian question.

The council was also informed of the results of the visit to the kingdom by Bahrain's heir apparent, Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah. It then heard a report by the minister of industry and electricity, Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi, about the results of the GCC Industrial Cooperation Committee's meetings. The council expressed satisfaction with the positive results reached in the field of industrial coordination among the GCC members.

SEKOU TOURE, MOUSTAPHE NIASSE DEPART 25 OCTOBER

LD250850 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0715 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Jidda, 25 Oct (SPA) — Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, left Jidda this morning after chairing the committee's session, which ended yesterday. Moustapha Niasse, Senegalese minister of state for foreign affairs and member of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, also left Jidda. They were seen off at the airport by the acting commander of the western region, Lt Gen (Salih as-Sadiys) and a number of officials.

RADIO COMMENTATOR ON GCC INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

GF241546 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Analysis by Hashim 'Abduh Hashim]

[Excerpt] Not long after the meetings of the GCC petroleum, defense and interior ministers, the industry ministers are meeting in At-Ta'if today within the framework of the continuing action to build a strong Gulf personality in all arenas. This continuity in the series of exerted efforts to achieve a united Gulf personality at a time when the region is divided against itself, when the stand of its states and peoples differ and when its interests vary, is a new and decisive confirmation that the factors that separate the Arabs these days are the same factors that bring together the six Arabian Gulf states.

At a time when the region is immersed in a wide polarization process toward the East or the West, we find the Gulf group insisting on preserving an independent personality for itself and for its peoples with the aim of protecting the independent political decision against any influence, isolating the region's states from international conflicts and benefiting from the factors of separation and disruption in order to stress the need for strong stands that stem from belief in the unity of destination and the safety of integrated action among these states. There is no doubt that the constituents of the one economic structure have dictated on the various production sectors — foremost of which is the industrial sector -- a persevering method of action that takes into consideration the interests of these states and the variation of their resources in order to invest this variation in the achievement of integration and in establishing industrial policies to avoid repeating the same accomplishments, to search for other fields and to employ the available resources in a comprehensive and fruitful manner.

It is not natural for a certain industry to exist in more than one Gulf state while integrated coordination necessitates the emergence of several industries distributed among the six Gulf states in accordance with the availability of success elements whether with regard to raw materials, labor force, various materials or the processes of transport, imports and exports in a manner that benefits the entire group and accomplishes a greater revenue for all the Gulf states.

There is no doubt that such coordination will achieve a great benefit and result in enormous advantages if it is possible to distribute and exchange Gulf investments in a manner that can be described as practical, more rewarding and with a more comprehensive effectiveness.

We in the Gulf states possess the financial power and the future view of how to develop our societies. We also possess the desire to modernize all aspects of life and possess the readiness to conceive modern technology. However, we still require a unified policy of industrialization that takes into consideration all circumstances around the region. For the conversion of our societies in a short period of time from countries that import almost everything to countries that gradually produce what they require is a political goal before being an economic decision to provide the citizen with prosperity and happiness.

UAE

UAE-LIBYAN COMMITTEE HEAD ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI

GF251258 Doha QNA in Arabic 1112 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 Oct (QNA) — Tahir ash-Shuwayhidi, general director of the UAE-Libyan joint Islamic committee for establishing Islamic cultural centers in Africa, arrived in Abu Dhabi.

During his 3-day visit Ash-Shuwayhidi will contact officials at the Ministry of Justice and Islamic Affairs regarding the activities of the committee during the current year and the arrangements for the committee's upcoming meeting due to be held in Abu Dhabi in December. During this meeting measures will be taken for the opening of an Islamic center in Burundi.

It is worth mentioning that the joint committee, established in 1976, aims to establish Islamic centers in Africa to aid the African Muslims to learn the Arabic language and principles of Islamic religion.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD CONGRATULATES SOVIET LEADERS

GF241950 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory cable to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the third anniversary of signing the PDRY-Soviet friendship and cooperation agreement. The cable says:

Dear Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council [of Ministers].

Comradely greetings. It pleases me in my name personally and in the name of the YSP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium and the Council of Ministers in the PDRY to convey to you my sincerest wishes and congratulations on the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation agreement between our two countries.

This occasion occupies a special status in our hearts. The signing of the friendship and cooperation agreement between our two countries was an important event in the life of the people and a distinct mark in the course of the struggle relations between our two parties, two peoples and two countries. The agreement expressed the profound determination of our countries to proceed on the path of struggle in order to establish the values of peace, social freedom and progress.

At these crucial circumstances through which our Arab peoples are living, especially our Yemeni people, the friendship and cooperation agreement between our two countries acquires a special importance while our people continue to confront imperialist conspiracies and build their new life with full confidence that they do not stand alone because the friendly Soviet people and all forces of peace, liberation and socialism stand by them.

We in the PDRY are very proud of the development of struggle relations with your country which has proven through all stages that it is a loyal friend of our Yemeni people in their national and progressive struggle and a loyal friend of our Arab peoples in their just struggle for their liberation and social progress.

The developments in our Arab region give us clear evidence of the importance of the struggle alliance between the Soviet people and our Arab peoples in the course of struggle against the imperialist Zionist enemy. Events have proven the nationalist and patriotic importance that is occupied by the Arab-Soviet friendship in the general course of our Arab people's struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

I am fully confident that the future will be for this profound and noble friendship.

I take this opportunity to express to you our people's pride for their struggle alliance with the Soviet people and their determination to continue their persevering struggle until all their goals are achieved.

Permit me finally to express to you personally my best wishes of health and happiness and to wish the friendly Soviet people more progress under the banner of the Soviet Communist Party.

Soviet Leaders Reply

GF251958 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has received a congratulatory cable from Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov on the third anniversary of signing the PDRY-Soviet friendship and cooperation agreement. The cable says:

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation agreement between the Soviet Union and the PDRY, we convey to you and to the YSP Central Committee, the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, the PDRY Government and PDRY people our congratulations and best wishes in the name of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers and the Soviet people.

(?There is every reason) to satisfactorily say that the friendship and cooperation agreement has increasingly bolstered fraternal solidarity ties in the joint struggle for peace, democracy and social progress that link the Soviet Union and the PDRY. On the strong basis of this treaty, comprehensive Soviet-PDRY cooperation will develop successfully. It will acquire a more profound and more widespread character. The Soviet Union supports and will continue to support the struggle of the Arab peoples' struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialist intrigues and their struggle for the establishment of a just and permanent peace in the Middle East.

We wish you good and happiness and wish the friendly Yemeni people additional success on the path of building a new life.

BRIEFS

NEW JAPANESE ENVOY -- PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad today received the credentials of the new Japanese ambassador to the PDRY, Yosuke Nakae. The ceremony was attended by several PDRY officials. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Oct 82 GF]

YAR

PRIME MINISTER GRANTS INTERVIEW TO WAFA

GF221420 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, prime minister and chairman of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress, has affirmed that the Palestinian issue has been in the hearts of every Yemeni citizen since 1948, the year of the disaster.

In an interview with the WAFA deputy director, Brother Khalil Wazzan yesterday, he said a new stage of Yemeni-Palestinian cohesion and fusion has been witnessed during the past 5 years of the Palestinian and Yemeni revolutions. This was evidenced by the Yemeni fighters who volunteered to join the ranks of the Palestinian Revolution and by the adoption of the political decision that any martyr among them should be treated like a martyr of the 26 September Revolution.

Dr Al-'Iryani added: The fusion has become stronger as a result of the stand of our political leadership on the recent events during the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the seige of Beirut. Therefore, it was no surprise that as soon as it left the battle, the Palestinian leadership thought of visiting San'a' and Aden to express appreciation for the stand of the two Yemens and to strengthen the bonds of fusion and fraternity between the fighters of the Palestinian Revolution and their brothers of the Yemeni revolution.

The brother prime minister referred to the dimensions of the visit paid by brother struggler Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and said: This visit has crowned the current new stage of this relationship. Brother leader President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih insisted that Brother Yasir 'Arafat stay for some days to meet with the Yemeni people, not only with officials, to hear their views or expressions of support and sympathy. The brother president insisted that Abu 'Ammar meet and live with the people so that he could realize that this relationship is not merely a political decision made by the political leadership, but that the people are directly fused with the Palestinian Revolution. He added that this visit proved to the brothers in the Palestinian Revolution that the Yemeni people are ready to fight alongside the ranks of the Palestinian Revolution. This is not a political decision only; the people are the source of the decision.

Regarding his view on the U.S. policy in the region, especially concerning the Arab-Zionist struggle in light of the recent events in Lebanon, Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani said the U.S. role in the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and in the disasters that occured cannot be ignored, and added that the last U.S. peace initiative is clearly inadequate. He said: The U.S. President has openly declared that the United States rejects the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. He affirmed that it is not possible to say that the United States has basically changed its policy if it does not recognize the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to establish their state.

'ALI DISCUSSES LEBANON, RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

NC251634 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Beirut, 25 Oct (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minsiter and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that his meeting with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil in Rome last Thursday was initiated by President al-Jumayyil and was in response to Italy's desire that both leaders meet. President al-Jumayyil did not find anything to prevent the meeting and 'Ali responded to his initiative.

In a statement to the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR published today, 'Ali said that the meeting was very good and very constructive. During the meeting, Egypt demonstrated its feelings and views on the Lebanese problem. Egypt demands and will continue to demand that all countries keep out of Lebanon's affairs. President al-Jumayyil expressed positive feelings regarding the Arab solidarity process.

'Ali pointed out that Egypt's relations with Lebanon have always been very good, because Egypt nurtures no designs toward Lebanon other than the achievement of coexistence and national harmony in Lebanon's interest. He said Egypt encourages all parties not to interfere in Lebanon's internal affiars. Egypt extends its hands to Lebanon to help it in reconstruction, restoration of sound political life, and bringing about a national reconciliation on all levels.

'Ali said the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, whom Egypt has recalled in protest over the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinians, can be discussed if Israel shows a serious desire to withdraw from Lebanon. 'Ali demanded that Israel show the necessary flexibility to make the peace negotiations succeed and to prepare the way for their success. This is closely linked with Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon and with encouraging others to participate in future talks, such as Jordan and the PLO, because this will allow opportunities for success in any future negotiations. 'Ali said Egypt believes that the conclusion of a peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel under the pressure of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon is a mistake and undesirable; treaties must take place according to the free will of any country. He said further that if the security arrangements on the borders ensure the regional sovereignty of both Lebanon and Israel over their territory, that this might be desirable, depending on Lebanon's internal circumstances.

'Ali described the dialogue last month between the PLO and Jordan's King Husayn as a positive step. He said much depends on further Palestinian moves as well as moves by the PLO toward peace. He expressed the hope to see Palestinian initiatives and moves in order to permit a dialogue with the Americans on the one hand and U.S. moves toward Israel on the other, because this would permit Jordan to play a Jordanian-Palestinian role.

'Ali pointed out that Palestinian activity should be directed at perpetuating the concept of peace and the political efforts that the organization resorted to after its exit from Beirut so activity can be undertaken through either the United Nations with Israel or with the Arab states which endorse the PLO's stand. This will encourage all parties to pursue peace efforts and make Israel face up to its responsibilities toward peace. He expressed the hope that the next step would be positive in order to push the peace process forward. He expressed the belief that there is a trend inside the PLO to support the peace process. He said the Palestine National Council meetings will show exactly what this trend is in the near future.

'Ali said that many people are mistaken if they think Egypt is not Arab. If the calculations of some have been made on the basis that Egypt is not Arab, they have committed a serious mistake.

He said Egypt -- government and people -- are affected by whatever happens in the Arab homeland, and Egypt regards all the actions that Israel commits as directed against the spirit of peace, which should have prevailed after the signing of the Camp David accords. Egypt recalled its ambassador from Tel Aviv after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and the Egyptian people have frozen the normalization process with Israel. The Egyptian Government does not push in this or that direction. Therefore, the normalization between Egypt and Israel has been delayed as a result of the recent Israeli actions in Lebanon and the massacres it committed against the Palestinians. He denied that Israel has threatened Egypt militarily if it breaks its relations with Israel because of the events in Lebanon.

'Ali pointed out that the distance separating Egypt and the Arabs is currently abnormal and is bound to end. Egypt is an Arab state and lies in the heart of the Arab world and its peoples. For this reason, relations between Egypt and the Arab peoples have continued, Arab investments in Egypt have continued, and the flow of Arab tourists to Egypt is still continuing. Likewise, the number of Egyptian workers in the Arab states has not decreased but increased.

He said Egyptian policy toward the Arab states has been extremely farsighted. This prompted some of these states to reestablish contact with Egypt when it became clear that it has not neglected any Arab duty. Egypt carried out its commitments toward Morocco when it was exposed to an aggression by the Polisario Front, and toward Iraq when it was exposed to the Iranian invasion. Egypt spared no effort in this regard. Egypt also did not neglect any Arab right or the rights of the Palestinian people during the autonomy negotiations.

'Ali stated that the estrangement between Egypt and the Arab states has been overcome, and that the states that want to restore their diplomatic relations with Egypt should be given time to do so when appropriate.

He affirmed that Egypt will continue to support Iraq militarily with equipment and ammunition in its war against Iran until Iraq is able to defend its territory.

He said it could be possible in the near future -- when matters stabilize forever -- to again hold maneuvers with the United States and the Sultanate of Oman.

REPORTAGE ON 'ALI'S VISIT TO ITALY 21-24 OCT

For reportage on Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali's visit to Italy 21-24 October, including meetings with Italian leaders Pertini, Spadolini and Colombo and the issuance of a joint communique, as well as talks with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, see the Italy & the Vatican section of the 25 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

MUBARAK RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AL-JUMAYYIL

NC260029 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2338 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, 25 Oct (MENA) -- In Tuesday's edition, the Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM reports that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil asked Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali -- during his recent meeting with 'Ali in Rome -- to convey a verbal message to President Husni Mubarak. This message has been described by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman as very important. The spokesman said that it goes beyond the phase of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and the desire to effectuate coordination and cooperation during the coming criticial phase.

The paper makes it clear that in his verbal message to President Mubarak, the Lebanese president emphasized his dedication to Lebanon's Arabism. He also said that some elements are trying to distance Lebanon from the Arab policy line and to induce it to throw itself into Israel's lap. Al-Jumayyil described this stance as being "nonpatriotic and unnational."

The paper notes that in the report he submitted to President Husni Mubarak yesterday on the discussions he held in Rome with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Italian President Sandro Pertini, Kamal Hasan 'Ali presented an ample summation of the results of the visit, of the role that Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo played in preparing for the important meeting between Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and of the welcome accorded to this meeting by the Lebanese president and to the results that this meeting produced.

AL-AHRAM states that at his meeting with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, President Amin al-Jumayyil noted the importance underlying Egypt's role in ensuring that Lebanon will stay away from the various pressures to which it is being subjected. The Lebanese president also noted the problems that are facing him and the importance of coordination between Egypt and Lebanon. He emphasized that his country is coming under various pressures, the most prominent of which are the Israeli pressures that the Lebanese president described as "idiotic pressures devoid of farsightedness." President al-Jumayyil added that pressures might again explode the domestic situation.

The paper says that President al-Jumayyil explained that he will make a tour of the Arab capitals -- a tour that will start within a few days, more specifically, around the beginning of November -- and that President al-Jumayyil will inform the Arab leaders of his position and of his vision of the method to be used in dealing with the crisis. He said that "he will affirm to them the importance of Egypt's role." As he said: There are one thousand and one reasons for the restoration of Arab solidarity and for Egypt's return to this solidarity.

The paper points out that Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed to the Lebanese president that Egypt stands behind an Arab Lebanon with all its sects united, and that Egypt also stands behind Lebanon's political options.

MUBARAK, NUMAYRI SIGN INTEGRATION STATUTES 23 OCT

NC230930 Cairo MENA in English 0900 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Al-'Arish, Oct 23 (MENA) -- Presidents Husni Mubarak and Ja'far Numayri signed this morning the statutes of the integration institutions between Egypt and Sudan, namely, the Supreme Council for Integration, the Nile Valley Parliament and the Integration Fund.

The two presidents signed the statutes at the headquarters of the North Sinai Governorate. The ceremony was attended by high-ranking dignitaries from the two countries.

More on Integration Statutes

NC231744 Cairo MENA in English 1700 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Al-Ghurdaqah, Oct 23 (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak and Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri today adopted a number of decisions for forming the Supreme Council for Integration under their chairmanship.

The Egyptian side includes the prime minister, speakers of the People's Assembly and the Shura Council and ministers of defence and foreign affairs. Meanwhile the Sudanese side includes the first vice president, speaker of the People's Assembly, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union and governor of the northern region.

The press advisor of the Sudanese President Muhammad Mahjub Sulayman told MENA that the two presidents also agreed that the secretary general of the integration is a Sudanese while the assistant secretaries are one Egyptian and one Sudanese. President of the Integration Fund will be Egyptian. Mahjub said the fund's board will meet in the first week of December in the Sudan.

Dates for Meetings Set

NC231114 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1038 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Al-'Arish, 23 Oct (MENA) — People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib has stated that the Supreme Council for Integration between Egypt and Sudan will hold its first meeting in Khartoum the first week of December and that the Nile Valley Parliament will also meet in Khartoum in January.

Following the opening session of the parliamentary conference on the youth of the Nile Valley, Dr Abu Talib said that the Supreme Council for Integration was formed and that it includes on the Sudanese side, the vice president of the republic, the People's Assembly speaker, the first secretary of the Sudanese Socialist Union Central Committee and the governer of the northern region. The Egyptian side includes the prime minister, the People's Assembly speaker, the Consultative Council speaker, the defense minister and the foreign minister.

ASH-SHA'B ASSERTS ISRAEL CONTROLS TABAH

PM250903 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 19 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Tabah Under Israeli Control; U.S. Ambassador Banned From Entering It"]

[Text] Israel has imposed its total control on the Egyptian area of Tabah in the Sinai despite Egypt's insistence of not relinquishing this precious part of our land and the Israeli Government's acceptance of the principle of continuing negotiations on its future and recourse to international adjudication. The U.S. ambassador in Cairo tried to enter the area this month in order to ascertain reports he had received about Israel's seizure of the area, but the Israeli occupation forces banned him from entering Tabah. In the meantime, the commander of Israeli police in Elat dismissed the commander of the Israeli garrison in Tabah because he allowed an Egyptian police officer outside the area, Major Mamduh, to enter it.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON U.S. ARMS

PM221317 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Defense Ministry Statement: Shipping Arms to Egypt Costs Less Than Half the World's Average"]

[Text] The Defense Ministry has affirmed that the cost of shipping arms and equipment to Egypt is less than half the cost of the shipping of such material by U.S. firms to various [other] countries of the world, and about one-third of the shipping costs for the material the U.S. Defense Department used to ship to us.

The secretary general of the Defense Ministry issued a statement yesterday regarding a report in yesterday's ASH-SHA'B, citing THE WASHINGTON POST and THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, on legal violations involving the cost of shipping arms to Egypt.

The Defense Ministry said in its statement that it carries out periodical checks through high-level committees from the armed forces in order to ascertain the quality of the arms and equipment being shipped, and to ensure compliance with the terms of the contract and the actual cost. The most recent of these committees concluded its work on 15 October. All its reports confirm that all shipping transactions are proper and legal and that the company carrying out the shipping is faithfully fulfilling its obligations and abiding by all the Egyptian and U.S. laws and the terms of the contract.

The statement said that all the transactions being carried out by the shipping company are sound and above reproach. In addition, the company, the U.S.-Egyptian shipping company [name as published; presumably "Egyptian-American Transport and Service Company" intended], is saving millions of dollars for Egypt and its armed forces.

HUSAYN CHARGES 'CERTAIN QUARTERS' PROLONGING WAR

JN251858 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 25 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has said that certain quarters are trying to prolong the Iraq-Iran war because this would enable them to rechart the political map to suit their long-term interests. These quarters, the president said, are also seeking to attain specific objectives on the demographic map.

The president added: When we reviewed the post-World War II years, we find that the Iraq-Iran war is the longest between two states and two regular armies in the Arab Gulf. He pointed out that the Western countries have immediate interests in this region, whose oil reserves amount to 60 percent of the total world reserves. He added that the suspension of the flow of this oil to the Western countries would directly affect their civilization and economic structure.

President Saddam Husayn said: Why is it that when a war breaks out in the world between two countries they hasten to extinguish its fire, and why are they now trying to fan the fire of this war?

Addressing secondary school students during a tour of Samarra', Ad-Dawr and Tikrit today, President Saddam Husayn said: When we compare Iraq and Iran, we find that Iran's system is new and that ours is old. Therefore, the foreign forces have bigger chances in Iran than they have in Iraq, where their chances have diminished because they already conspired against it and failed.

He added that Iraq is a target for the foreign forces which do not want anyone to defy their interests in the region or to brandish the sword against all that is illegal or build peoples in an exemplary historic manner.

He said that Zionism has its own design in the area which is in line with this trend, though simply different. He explained that Zionism believes that any Arab regime which is being built on solid bases, and which is building its people on strong, vigilant and scientific bases would threaten its expansionism and its economic structure. That is why the president said, Zionism is supplying Iran with equipment, arms and know-how and with intelligence information directly, as admitted by the Zionist officials, or indirectly through elements of various nationalities.

President Saddam Husayn said: The Iraqis have fought in an outstanding manner. It is rare, too, for people to reach such a remarkable level of awareness and fight on this same level.

USE OF 'SECRET WEAPON' AGAINST IRAN THREATENED

JN261123 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Salah 'Ali Fathi, Iraqi charge d'affaires in Denmark, has said in Copenhagen that Iraq will use a new secret weapon for mass destruction if the Iranians launch a major offensive on the border. He added that this weapon, which can kill hundreds of thousands, is not nuclear, chemical or internationally prohibited.

COMMUNIQUE NO 883 ON 24-25 OCT MILITARY OPERATIONS

JN251706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Oct (INA) — Iraqi units in the central operational sector have attacked Iranian troops attempting to approach our positions, killing 231 and destroying 10 vehicles.

Communique No 883, issued here tonight, said that Iraqi helicopters raided enemy positions and concentrations in the region east of Basra, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base. The communique pointed out that the Iranian enemy used artillery to shell Zurbatiyah today, causing some damage. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 883 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The brave sons of Ar-Rafidayn continued their just fight against and heroic confrontation with the Iranian regime's forces, inflicting further losses in life and equipment. The following are the results of the operations that raged last night and today:

1. Last night, enemy units attempted to approach certain positions of our forward units in the central sector. Our units confronted them and engaged them in a fiery battle in which various types of weapons were used. The enemy units were forced to retreat and leave the battlefield after sustaining grave losses; the known losses numbered 192 killed and 10 vehicles destroyed. Our other units in the same sector managed to kill 39 enemy personnel, capture 1, destroy 1 hardware stockpile and seize a serviceable vehicle.

2. Our air force helicopters raided enemy positions and concentrations east of Basra today, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base.

3. Two were killed and one armored personnel carrier was destroyed in the area east of Basra.

4. One excavator was destroyed in the 'Eyn Khosh region in the southern operational sector.

5. The grudge-bearing clique used artillery to shell Zurbatiyah today, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 October 1982

IRAQI DIPLOMAT DISMISSES REPORTS OF EXECUTIONS

JN252059 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2030 GMT 25 Oct 82

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] The Damascus dailies today launched an outrageous campaign against Baghdad and against President Saddam Husayn in particular. The Syrian dailies published reports that a number of former Iraqi ministers have been executed.

However, official Iraqi sources have thus far paid no attention to the Syrian dailies' reports. The press attache at the Iraqi Embassy in Paris described the reports as fabricated and completely baseless.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM AL-JUMAYYIL

JN231846 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received a reply message from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. The message was conveyed by the Lebanese ambassador when he was received by his majesty at the Royal Hashemite Court today. The message dealt with the bilateral relations and Lebanon's determination to strengthen and promote these relations. The message also dealt with the situation in Lebanon, the Lebanese Government's efforts to achieve complete withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon and the achievement of the unity of Lebanon's people and land. President al-Jumayyil affirmed in his message that his government is against any irresponsible and unpatriotic treatment of the Palestinian refugees within the context of the requirements of Lebanese sovereignty.

AMMAN RADIO ON SHARON'S PUBLIC TESTIMONY

JN260952 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 26 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The 40th Day After Sabra and Shatila and the Confessions of the Murderers," AD-DUSTUR says: Sharon yesterday confessed his direct responsibility for the Sabra and Shatila massacres. Despite his attempt to assume full responsibility, his confessions indicated the Israeli Government's tacit approval of storming the two Palestinian camps. As a matter of fact, the confessions also indicated that this approval was given long before the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil. All this confirms the true aims that Israel sought through its war of annihilation during the invasion of Lebanon.

Sharon's confessions, which reveal the aggressive mentality of racist and terrorist Israel, do not add anything new to the truth now known to the whole world, which holds Israel and its agents fully and directly responsible for butchering thousands of Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila. AD-DUSTUR adds: The insistence on holding a public hearing of the Sharon statements, the refusal of the commission of inquiry to hear these statements in camera and restricting the audience to journalists — all these three things give us an idea about Israel's real aim, which is to sacrifice Sharon and turn all international statements condemning and denouncing Israeli barbarism into testimonies praising Israel's democracy and readiness to sacrifice even those whom it considers heroes who defend its values and morals.

However, this aim is defeated by several facts, foremost of which is that Sharon's decision to storm the two Palestinian camps and annihilate everyone in them was an official decision made by the Israeli Government. Sharon's confessions that such a decision was tacitly approved a long time ago confirm that the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil was used as a catalyst to carry out this barbaric operation. The circumstances of the assassination were also used to blame others for the Palestinian massacres.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: Today, 40 days after these Nazi-type pogroms and in light of Sharon's admission of his full and direct responsibility as well as that of his government for these massacres, we would like to emphasize that the Palestinian people's long and bitter struggle, sufferings and ability to quickly recover from every tragedy and war of annihilation are part of the heavy price peoples must pay in defense of their land and identity and for the sake of regaining their right to justice and a respectable life. History has taught us that the greater the sacrifices, the closer the path to the final goal. The murderers may evade all others, but they will never evade their honorable opponents who are defending their rights without violating values and morals as Israel has done and is doing every day.

AL-JUMAYYIL, AL-WAZZAN ASSESS OUTCOME OF TOUR

NC251827 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Lebanon is entering a new stage after President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil's trip to the United Nations, Washington, Paris, the Vatican and Rome. In the meeting President al-Jumayyil held today with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, an assessment was made of the outcome of the American and European tour, especially the priorities on the basis of which the state intends to move in order to bring about the total withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

The assessment also dealt with the steps that must be taken to follow up the results of President al-Jumayyil's tour on all levels, both with regard to the timetable for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and the reconstruction projects.

The discussion between President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan also dealt with the subject of the Chamber of Deputies' session to grant a vote of confidence in the government. It has been decided to hold this session after consultations with the Chamber of Deputies speaker to enable the government, after gaining the Chamber of Deputies' confidence, to move toward salvation along the lines outlined for it.

It should be noted here that the Cabinet, which will meet tomorrow, will approve the government statement after making final amendments.

Following the meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: After his excellency the president's successful tour, it was natural to make a comprehensive and detailed assessment to determine all the steps that must be taken to follow up the results of this tour on all levels. We held an in-depth discussion on all these steps, and we agreed on several matters that must be followed up.

Asked about the parliamentary vote of confidence session, he said: We have tentatively set the date for this session, but it is necessary to agree on this with the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, who we will contact very soon.

Asked whether the session will be held on Thursday or later, he said: We hope the session will be held soon so we will be able to proceed with our work after gaining the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies.

Asked whether the government statement will include some of the results of this tour, he said: There is no doubt that we decided to postpone the final approval of the government statement until after the tour in order to benefit from the results of the tour and to include them in the statement. The statement will definitely contain clear references to what was achieved during the tour.

He said: We have drawn up some priorities pertaining to our future work, both on the security and the reconstruction levels. These priorities have been determined, and we will inform the responsible quarters with which we cooperate about these priorities in order to fulfill them.

Asked whether the withdrawals [from Lebanon] are imminent, he said: These are among the priorities for which we will work. We are awaiting Morris Draper's imminent return to discuss this subject. Perhaps Ambassador Draper will arrive today.

REPORTS CLAIM WITHDRAWALS POSSIBLE BEFORE 22 NOV

NC231219 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] It has been reported that the first stage of withdrawals might take place before Independence Day on 22 November. According to these efforts, the army will, in coordination with the multinational force, assume the responsibility for security in an area extending from Nahr ad-Damur in the south, some parts of the Ash-Shuf, 'Alayn district, and Al-Matn district in the east up to Nahr al-Kalb in the north.

According to this plan, Israel will withdraw southward beyond Nahr ad-Damur. There will also be a Syrian and Palestinian withdrawal from upper Al-Matn to the Al-Biqa'.

This stage will be followed by a second stage of similar withdrawals until Lebanon reimposes its full authority and sovereignty over its 10,452 square km with the help of the multinational force, which will be reinforced.

PHALANGIST LEADER PLEDGES TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE

NC242038 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Today's 40th-day memorial service for the president [-elect], Commander Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, was an occasion for the Lebanese to express in a loud voice two basic positions -- first, recognition of Bashir's role in taking the Lebanese cause to the level it deserves with regard to awareness, struggle and planning; and second, abidance by his line and plan with frankness and courage to work for the liberation of the land and souls and to establish a free, sovereign and independent Lebanon.

Religious ceremonies were held in various parts of Lebanon on this occasion. The most important of these ceremonies was the one held in the compound of the Phalangist security council, which was led by Phalangist Party leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil and his wife, and Mrs Solange Tutanji al-Jumayyil [Bashir al-Jumayyil's widow]. They were surrounded by members of the Al-Jumayyil and Tutanji families, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad, [former] President Charles Hilu, ministers, deputies, the army commanders, members of the diplomatic corps, leaders of the Lebanese Front, the Phalangist Party, the Liberal Party, the Lebanese forces, religious leaders, union leaders, influential leaders and popular delegations. The number of people attending the ceremony was estimated at 25,000.

The commander of Lebanese Forces, Fadi Afram, delivered a speech at this memorial meeting in which he made two pledges to the president-commander -- a pledge to win, to firmly abide by his line and principles and to constantly work for the realization of his ideas and for spreading his message; and a pledge to the Lebanese people that the Lebanese Forces will remain loyal to the pledge to serve the Lebanese cause and to continue their struggle to liberate all Lebanon and unite it as a secure and free homeland for all its communities. In his speech, Mr Afram said:

[Begin recording] We will deal positively with the new realities brought about by the steadfastness of the Lebanese resistance. We will extend the hand of cooperation to the president of the republic, Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, because his victory is also an embodiment of the Lebanese principle for which the Lebanese Forces have been fighting for years.

Under this strong, legal authority, stemming from the steadfastness of the Lebanese resistance, we pledge to our nation to continue the betting on the 10,452 square km -- this national area that has not yet been completely liberated, since there are still foreigners, occupiers and saboteurs [mukharribun] on our land. Therefore, the Lebanese Forces cannot change the nature of their struggle until the legal authority has regained all its sovereignty and imposed its authority over all the homeland's territory and all the foreigners have left. [end recording]

HADDAD ON LEBANESE ARMY, DISBANDING MILITIAS

TA260808 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Statement by Maj Sa'd Haddad on 26 October -- place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] First, we support the statement by the commander of the Lebanese Forces, Mr Fadi Afram, in which he said he will not disband these forces and will not lay down his arms. The reason for this is that the Lebanese Army is still not solid enough and cannot be relied upon, since it is still reconsidering all of its rules and systems and being rebuilt from its foundation. Until this mission has been completed, the Lebanese Forces should supervise this army and remedy the mistakes it might commit. In other words, the Lebanese Forces should remain as legitimate official forces, and the army should be affiliated with it.

Second, there are some people who demand the participation of Arab forces within the multinational force that will operate in Al-Biqa' and the north. We totally reject this demand, since there is not even one Arab country that would dare confront the swindlers if they infiltrate into Lebanese again. We do not want these people to come back to Lebanon through the back door. We also refuse to allow any Arab military presence ['urban] on Lebanese soil, because all Arab countries have contributed, in one way or another, to destroying Lebanon for the last 7 years. If there is no choice but to let the Arab countries participate in this force, on our part we insist that in exchange for this participation, the IDF should be included in the force.

Third, we announce good news for the militarymen from the township of Al-Khiyam: They are entitled to submit requests to return to their township provided that those whose requests are accepted join the ranks of Free Lebanon, and continue to receive their salaries from the Lebanese Army administration.

DAMASCUS: SYRIA SUPPORTS LEBANON'S INDEPENDENCE

JN252114 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. envoy Morris Draper has returned to the region to resume the mission assigned to him by President Ronald Reagan. According to a senior U.S. official in Washington, President Reagan's special envoy Philip Habib also may return to the Middle East if the situation requires. U.S. and Israeli media sources report that Draper will concentrate on reaching an agreement to secure the withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces as well as the armed units of the Palestinian Resistance from Lebanon in accordance with a synchronous timetable.

This issue of a synchronous timetable, which Israeli circles are trying to propose and insist on, is a kind of political deception, a cunning way to conceal facts and to feign the priorities now raised in the Lebanese arena. Otherwise, how can one equate the invading Israeli forces -- which have committed all types of war crimes against humanity and carried out the massacres of Sabra and Shatila within the framework of the war of genocide the enemy is launching against the Palestinian Arab people -- with the Syrian forces operating within the framework of the Arab Deterrent Forces, which are legally present in Lebanon at the request of the legitimate Lebanese authority, and according to Arab authorization, to shoulder a human, national and patriotic mission?

Any attempt to equate the invading Israeli forces with the Syrian Arab forces present in Lebanon is actually an attempt to cover up for the invaders and the aggressors and to furnish them with an excuse to rebel against the UN Security Council's resolutions calling for the withdrawal of the aggressive Israeli forces from Lebanon, particularly Resolutions 508 and 509. This attempt will also help the enemy to prolong its occupation of Lebanon and, consequently, to backmail and pressure the Lebanese authroity into giving the enemy more concessions ranging from signing a unilateral capitulatory settlement agreement and a contractual acceptance of Israeli control of a large area of southern Lebanon, including its waters, under the cover of so-called security arrangements, to preserving the security and safety of the northern areas of Israel.

The first duty of every Lebanese nationalist eager to preserve the unity of his people and land as well as the sovereignty and independence of his homeland, and the first duty of the United Nations and all those who care for preserving security, stability and the reign of law, is to expel the Zionist and Nazi invaders from all Lebanese territory and to compel the Israeli rulers to pay war reparations to Lebanon for destroying houses, industrial and tourist installations, looting equipment and machines, damaging agriculture and killing people.

As for the Syrian forces in Lebanon, this remains a purely Syrian-Lebanese issue that can be resolved bilaterally when the Israeli knives can no longer affect the Lebanese decision. Syria has frequently stressed through President Hafiz al-Asad that it has no ambitions whatever in Lebanon and that it is ready to withdraw its forces from Lebanon when the Lebanese agree.

Naturally, Syria will offer all assistance to Lebanon so the latter can defend itself, resist occupation, defend the unity of the land and the people and spread the legitimate authority's sovereignty to all Lebanon. Syria will never hesitate to take any step that might help the Lebanese achieve their own national accord, liberate their land from the invaders and attain the unity of the land and the people.

Syria will always be Lebanon's twin brother and will always support it through thick or thin.

FURTHER DETAILS OF SHARON TESTIMONY REPORTED

Atrocities Unforeseen

TA251420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Correspondent Ehud Klausner interviewed by Yosi Qoren -- live in the studio]

[Excerpts] [Klausner] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon apparently meant to testify publicly for only a short time. He sent a letter to the committee a few days ago, in which he said that because of the great complexity and secrecy of the material about which he was to speak he wanted to deliver a short opening statement by way of introduction and proceed with the rest of the testimony in camera. As it indeed emerged, Sharon submitted many documents, and there were additional documents which he asked to present and subjects which he wanted to expand on, but did not because of their classified nature.

[Question] Did he make his statement about testifying in camera in response to a question?

[Answer] He said this at the beginning. He rose to speak, but he was told to be seated. He was asked several questions, about his role, about what he did, what his most recent position was in the army, etc.

Afterwards, he said that he wanted to make a general statement and then testify in camera. When he said that he had finished his general summary and suggested that the testimony continue in camera, the commission members ignored the request, saying that they would do so when they found it appropriate. They then began to ask him questions.

During his testimony, he said several times that he was ready to testify in camera or that he wanted to expand on a certain subject in camera. His request was ignored several times and at other times he was told not to expand on a certain subject -- later we will hear what you have to say -- but give us the gist, avoiding the classified information. In this way, his public testimony went on for about 3 hours, longer than the defense minister and the journalists had expected.

[Question] What did Sharon's general statement include?

[Answer] It included, generally, the government's principles for the Peace for Galilee war. He described the factual situation: Beirut as a local, regional and international center for terrorism; the PLO's commitment to terrorism and to attack Jews and Israelis everywhere; the world's lip service; the Israeli Government's resolute decision to do something about this matter of terrorism, something no one else had done; and he concluded by saying that this activity was crowned with success, and that the terrorists were in fact evacuated. In his introduction he dealt...[Qoren interrupts]

[Question] He dealt with the destruction of the terrorists' base in Beirut as one of the aims of the war?

[Answer] He said that the main objective of the war was to expel the terrorists from Lebanon, or Beirut -- they were in fact the main objective until now. And they were indeed expelled. And this is the opening for additional objectives -- expelling the terrorists from Lebanon, ensuring the security of the Galilee and the northern settlements, and, perhaps, achieving some normalization in our relations with Lebanon.

In this introduction, he mentioned in connection with the atrocities in Sabra and Shatila that, in his name, and in the name of the entire apparatus which he heads, the defense establishment, that none of them expected these atrocities.

He said that what happened was contrary to everything Israelis had been taught, and is also against our political, security and educational interests. He said that foreign elements carried out these atrocities and that there was a blood libel in which attempts were made by act or omission to blame Israel.

The questions began after his statement. The first one concerned the Lebanese forces. As will be recalled, the Cabinet decision referred to the Lebanese Forces.

[Question] Who asked?

[Answer] The head of the commission, Justice Kahan. At this point, it emerged that the defense minister was prepared. He immediately pulled out a very large and detailed chart. Journalists could only see it from a distance. He asked to submit it to the commission, which then registered it as item No 41. Previously, 40 items had been submitted in testimony from intelligence and army personnel. Sharon also submitted additional items.

[Question] What was the chart he submitted?

[Answer] We did not see it, but it was a very detailed chart showing the breakdown of all the Lebanese Forces -- who the Phalangists are, who Sham'un's men are, who other men are. Later, similar charts were presented. One of them was a very detailed chart illustrating the 27 leftist militia organizations which worked with the PLO. He submitted other charts and photographs.

At one point, it is interesting, he submitted a photograph taken by a brigadier general. When Sharon was asked what could be seen from the command post, the forward IDF position that commanded a view of the Sabra and Shatila camps, he said that not much could be seen. He said he had been there, that he had taken a look from there, also with binoculars, and that not much could be seen of what was happening between the buildings.

He explained that this is not a refugee camp as we normally understand, but that it is a neighborhood with roads and both tall and short buildings. He said: I will show you a photograph taken from this command post. It emerged that the photograph was taken by chance on that infamous Friday, during the afternoon, by a brigadier general. The defense minister learned of this last week and asked the officer for the photo. He was asked why the picture was taken, since it was taken when the massacre occurred. Sharon said that the officer had simply snapped shots of the landscape or to capture his experiences in the field. Many other documents were submitted.

[Question] Was that photo taken with a telescopic lens?

[Answer] It was an ordinary photo, shown to demonstrate, in the defense minister's view, that not much could be seen from that command post. But this point was not the main point.

[Question] What were the main points?

[Answer] In fact, the defense minister reviewed in the course of the questioning all the moves that had occurred. They asked him general background information, for instance about the general attitude between the Christians and Palestinians in Lebanon and the assessment of what would happen to the Palestinians if the Christians seized control of Lebanon.

He said that he would answer this question in greater detail in camera, but in fact it was clear, he said, that there was what he called antagonism, even bitter antagonism, in their attitude toward the Palestinians.

He said that all the inhabitants of Lebanon, not necessarily just the Christians, all the permanent inhabitants of Lebanon opposed the Palestinians and viewed them as a constant nuisance.

This answer was in response to a general question. The more specific questions dealt with information from the moment reports began arriving about the assassination attempt against Bashir al-Jumayyil until the break into West Beirut, which led to the massacre and its aftermath.

Regarding the murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil, Sharon recounted that the reports arrived at night. The defense minister was on his way to Tel Aviv when he received a telephone call. He then called many security figures and there were serious fears that Bashir al-Jumayyil had been killed and that something might happen.

The defense minister said that there were actually two fears: first, that those 2,000 terrorists who had stayed behind in Beirut, which the IDF had known about but had decided not to take any action against until that point -- that is to say, Sharon does not say that the IDF decided not to take any action against them, but that it had decided to postpone it and not break into West Beirut although there was an intention to do something -- those 2,000 terrorists plus 7,000 members of the various militia -- at this point, Sharon presented a list of 27 organizations which possessed great amounts of weapons, part of which were received from the terrorists in contravention of the agreement -- the danger existed that this force would, due to the unrest in the wake of Bashir al-Jumayyil's murder, immediately create anew impenetrable closed-off areas and the infrastructure of the terrorist organizations would again be reestablished.

The second fear was about attacks against the population from all directions and sides. Justice Baraq asked him: Did you not fear that the Christians would take revenge on the Palestinians? Sharon replied: There was not such specific fear; there was general apprehension in the wake of Bashir's murder that there would be attacks on civilians from either side, but there was nothing pointing to a bloodbath perpetrated by one side against the other.

Begin Not Party to Decision

TA251634 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Report by Sha'ul Stav -- live]

[Excerpt] It became evident from the defense minister's testimony before the state commission of inquiry today that the specific decision on the entry of the Phalange into the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila had been made without the prime minister's knowledge.

On 14 September Bashir al-Jumayyil was assassinated. On 15 September at 0800, the defense minister approved the chief of staff's plan to allow the Phalange to enter Sabra and Shatila. The decision was made on the roof of the IDF command post in Beirut without previously consulting the prime minister.

Nevertheless, it is important to point out that the Cabinet and the prime minister had agreed in principle that the Phalange would be incorporated in the fighting in Lebanon. However, there had been no specific decision regarding Sabra and Shatila.

HARIF: AL-JUMAYYIL DID NOT REJECT ISRAELI PROPOSAL

TA251314 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Oct 82 p 3

[Report by Yosef Harif]

[Excerpt] Contrary to what was published in the media, Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil did not reject the Israeli proposal for security arrangements in the 40-45 km zone in southern Lebanon.

According to what Al-Jumayyil reported to Secretary of State George Shultz, Lebanon is ready to negotiate a security arrangement [hesder] with Israel. For this purpose, Al-Jumayyil suggested establishing a Lebanese-Israeli team, or joint military-political committee, comprising representatives from Israel and Lebanon, and with the participation of the Americans.

This transpires from Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's report to the Cabinet yesterday on the talks he had with Secretary of State Shultz before returning to Israel, during which he heard about the talks held between the Lebanese president and the secretary of state.

It is understood of course, the minister noted, that during the negotiations some problems might arise, but in principle the basis for negotiations has been created.

As for the Americans, the foreign minister stressed, they accepted the Israeli plan, although they did not reveal their opinion about some items in it, and they expressed their desire to take part in the negotiations.

Israel, which gave up on a full peace treaty with Lebanon, was insisting that the security arrangement should build the foundation for normal relations between Israel and Lebanon, and should be anchored in a written agreement signed by the Governments of Israel and Lebanon. If the United States would like to add its signature, as a partner or as a witness, Israel will not oppose this. And so it was fully agreed between Israel and the United States that Lebanon should be free of terrorists. Washington accepts the Israeli demand that the security arrangement should be of a political nature, so that it reflects the change in relations between the two countries.

UNDERSTANDING REACHED BETWEEN IDF, LEBANESE ARMY

TA221017 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Report from the north by Menahem Horowitz]

[Text] An understanding has been achieved between the IDF and the Lebanese Army in regard to the continuing defense of Druze villages in Lebanon, in order to prevent the recurrence of incidents with the Phalangists.

Yesterday, a few Lebanese Army units entered the Druze villages of Bi'wirta and Al Mata east of Ad-Damur. A unit of Lebanese soldiers also entered the Christian village of Dqun. The Lebanese soldiers patrol the villages and prevent reorganizing for attacks, while the IDF soldiers are busy guarding the villages so that armed forces do not enter.

The IDF soldiers will leave the Druze villages in Lebanon only after it is guaranteed that the quiet now prevailing there will continue. Since the IDF entered the Druze villages in Lebanon, there has been total quiet there.

LEBANON CUTS ALL MEDICAL TIES WITH ISRAEL

TA251639 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Lebanon has cut all medical ties with Israel. The Lebanese health minister has instructed authorities in his country not to send patients to Israeli hospitals and to stop purchasing vital medical equipment from Israel. Our correspondent Eliyahu Ben-On reports that the Health Ministry director general in Jerusalem has asked the commander of the IDF's aid unit in Lebanon, Maj Gen David Maimon, to point out to the Lebanese health authorities the seriousness of the decision and the danger posed to patients requiring Israeli assistance.

RELEASED 'TERRORISTS' RETURN TO 'TERRORISM'

TA241835 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1750 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 24Oct (ITIM) -- Many terrorists who were released from the detention camp in Ansar, after their interrogation was completed, were caught again aiding terror elements and even actually taking part in terror acts in Lebanon.

It seems that in face of this phenomenon there will be new criteria for releasing of the terrorists in order to prevent, or at least cut down, this phenomenon.

An ITIM correspondent reports that up until today, over 2,000 terrorists were released and military sources stress that if a few dozen of them return to the detention camp this can be seen as a natural phenomenon and a calculated risk.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMENTS ON TABAH TALKS

TA251332 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has not received any communication from Egypt Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali urging the resumption of talks on the future of the disputed Tabah area south of Elat. This was stated this morning by a Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem. Arye Heskell reports:

[Begin Heskell recording] The spokesman was reacting to media reports stating that the demand would be made in a letter to be sent by the Egyptians or, according to another report, a letter had already been sent and the talks would resume later this week.

The issue of Tabah centers on a strip 700 meters deep which includes Rafi Nelson's holiday village and a new hotel still under construction. It is the only one of 15 disputed border points not yet settled. The talks on Tabah were broken off by Egypt when it effectively froze all negotiations between the two countries in the wake of Israel's Peace for Galilee Operation.

It is my understanding that while Israel has made clear to Egypt that if favors the immediate resumption of the normalization process, no specific request about the Tabah talks has been made by Israel. Under the Camp David agreement, there is a provision for settling such disputes by a three-stage process. The first stage is bilateral negotiations between the two countries; the second is conciliation discussions involving a third party which would act as convener and go-between and the third is arbitration by a third party whose ruling would be final. In the case of Tabah, the negotiations state was just about exhausted when the Egyptians broke off all talks with Israel, but the third party had not yet been appointed for the conciliation stage. [end recording]

INCREASED 'TERRORIST' INFILTRATION FROM EGYPT NOTED

TA260910 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] In the wake of reports published in the Egyptian press according to which Egypt demands [doreshet] to resume negotiations on the Tabah border dispute, political circles in Jerusalem say that relations between Israel and Egypt are now frozen, and this also includes negotiations on this issue. When relations thaw, talks will also resume on the Tabah issue. This is reported by our correspondent Yoram Ronen.

Our correspondent points out that Israel has not yet received a message on the issue from the Egyptian foreign minister. Terrorist organizations have recently made several attempts to introduce war materiel and fighters through the border with Egypt. A senior security source told our correspondent that the Egyptians are not using all the means at their disposal to foil these activities. Our correspondent 'Ofer Taller reports:

[Begin videotape] Since Operation Peace for Galilee there have been hundreds of incidents in which people infiltrated from Egypt into Israel across the border with the purpose of looking for a job, smuggling goods or attempting to introduce war materiel for the terrorist organizations. In most cases, Israel lodged official complaints with the Israeli-Egyptian Joint Military Committee and the Multinational Force and Observers [MFO] headquarters. Senior military sources assess that the terrorist organizations intend to step up their activities through the southern border, involving attempts to introduce war materiel and active terrorists.

In the wake of the official complaints Israel submitted to Egypt, the Egyptians have recently begun to increase their patrols along the border, particularly in the Rafah area. These activities can also be spotted from the Israeli side of the border. Israel has put up a sophisticated border fence in this area, similar to the security fence in northern Israel. This is why most infiltrators use the hundreds of kilometers south of this area, which are in effect open to all and where there is no obstacle or division preventing their passage. The Egyptians do not operate a tight security system, and with the exception of various observation posts, their presence is hardly noticed in the field.

A senior security source told me: Unlike the Jordanian or Syrian Army, the Egyptians are not taking all measures to prevent infiltration into our territory. They are not doing all they can and thus they indirectly encourage infiltration attempts. The MFO is not efficient enough to prevent infiltration, according to this source.

The IDF has begun digging trenches in certain areas to make it more difficult for vehicles to cross the border. These are areas where many crossing incidents have occurred, and after tracks were discovered the IDF began chasing the infiltrators. Along the 220-km border, there is a relatively good relationship between IDF and Egyptian soldiers, although the positions of both sides are very close to each other in several sites, sometimes only a few meters apart.

In the film we are watching now, you can see the border which is marked with stones as agreed upon by Israeli surveyors and their Egyptian counterparts. However, such agreement does not apply to all sites. The IDF soldiers continue to hold positions on all 15 points along the border, whose precise location is still being argued. Since Operation Peace for Galilee, Egypt has frozen its dealings with the Egyptian-Israeli Joint Military Committee, and in light of this, Israel decided to continue employing troops in observation duties and patrols in places which it regards as belonging to Israel. The IDF soldiers have not been forced to date to open fire along the border.

Military sources assess that the terrorist organizations will also seek to maintain this calm in future. Due to their fear that Egypt might increase its activities in the area, the terrorists will concentrate on crossing the border and attempting to link up with other active terrorists still operating in the Gaza Strip, Judaea and Samaria. [end videotape]

EGYPT BARRING ENTRY OF INHABITANTS OF TERRITORIES

TA251909 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1845 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Rafah Terminal, 25 Oct (ITIM) -- The phenomenon whereby the Egyptians, without giving any reasons or explanations for turning back travelers from Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District at the Rafah terminal after they have undergone all the usual procedures on the Israeli side, has expanded in the last few days. Sources at the Rafah terminal told the ITIM correspondent in the Negev, that on Saturday, the Egyptians turned back dozens of travelers who were told that President Mubarak was in the region and thus they could not enter Egypt.

Several families from the territories are turned back to the Israeli side every day, at times numbering up to 30. These people undergo all the usual procedures on the Israeli side, including the procedure of stamping their documents which costs IS550, and they suffer and feel bitter and frustrated when they have to return.

BEGIN: INDEPENDENCE DAY IDF PARADE TO BE HELD

TA251232 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Oct 82 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has decided to act in order to hold an IDF parade in the streets of Jerusalem on the 35th anniversary of the independence of Israel -- despite the waves of public criticism on this subject.

Begin told his associates yesterday that he will not back off because of the criticism, and that he thinks it is important to hold the military parade. According to the prime minister's recommendation, the Ministerial Committee for Ceremonial Affairs, headed by Minister Moda'i, will convene soon to discuss the subject of holding a parade. Following this, the subject will be raised for discussion in the Cabinet's session, where the prime minister's suggestion can expect a majority.

The political echelon ordered the security echelon to continue preparations for holding the parade. The prime minister is adamant about holding the parade because, among other things, the decision to hold it was accepted at the time by the Alignment government which ruled that an IDF parade should be held once every 5 years. So, according to Begin, there should not be too much importance attached to the criticism that is coming from opposition circles of his intention to hold a military parade.

LIKUD LEADERSHIP APPROVES ELECTION LAW PROPOSAL

TA251954 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] The coalition leadership today unanimously approved the proposal for an amendment to the elections law proposed by MK Mikha'el Reiser. According to the proposed amendment, if the president resigns his post, he will have to wait 4 years before he can be elected to the Knesset.

The current law states that the president is considered in the same light as a civil servant or an army officer; the waiting period is only 100 days. Coalition members opposed the original proposal by MK Reiser which, in their opinion, could have harmed President Yitzhaq Navon. Because of this, a clause states that the amendment will not apply to the current president unless he is elected to a second term.

ARENS AMENDS STATEMENT ON ARMS SALES TO IRAN

TA241050 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 24 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by Washington correspondent Yosef Pri'el]

[Text] Moshe Arens, Israeli ambassador to the United States, yesterday "amended" his remarks published by THE BOSTON GLOBE, according to which Israel supplied arms to Iran in order to bring about the downfall of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

In an annoucement published in THE BOSTON GLOBE yesterday, Arens said that the "small quantity of military spare parts sent to Iran could not have overthrown Khomeyni's regime." He said that the aim of the supply of spare parts was to "create links with several officers in the Iranian Army who will perhaps one day arrive at a ruling position in Iran."

SETTLEMENT LEADER HAR'EL DRAWS UP 'ACTION PLAN'

TA230924 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The secretary of the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District, Yisra'el Har'el, has drawn up a detailed plan for action if the prime minister should reject the demand that these settlements be immediately granted rights similar to those enjoyed by the Arab inhabitants.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned that among other things in his memorandum, Har'el proposes launching vigorous action against the Peace Now movement, including an inspection of who finances the movement's activities.

He also suggested taking action to remove Minister Burg as the person responsible for the autonomy talks; foiling the autonomy plan; bringing 'Ezer Weizman back into the Cabinet; removing the mayors of Hebron, Bethlehem, Dura and Halhul at once and demonstrating opposite their homes; taking action against the newspaper editors who broke the roadblock in Kerem Shalom, and HA'ARETZ, which attacks the settlers; and scrutinizing the radio and television, whose uncontrolled, wild activities -- as he put it -- are on a dangerous rise.

The secretary of the council similarly proposed setting up an organization by the name of Shevut Sinai [Redemption of the Sinai] that would allow Israel to return to the Sinai immediately if Egypt violates the peace treaty. He also suggested examining whether or not it would be beneficial to continue to forsake, as he termed it, the Temple Mount.

Har'el Denies Report

TA241254 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Yisra'el Har'el, head of the Council of Settlements in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, has denied press reports that he is mounting a campaign to gain legal status for the Jewish population of the administered territories.

The report said that, among other things, the council would try to get Interior Minister Yosef Burg removed from his position as head of the autonomy talks and to force a Jewish presence on the Temple Mount.

Har'el said that he was trying to find out who was behind the report and he called it untrue. But the head of the council of settlements said that whereas the Arabs of the territories are governed by Jordanian law, the Jews have no law.

TWO LECTURERS EXPELLED FROM TERRITORIES

TA251711 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Two lecturers at An-Najah University in Nabulus will leave for Jordan tomorrow after the military government ordered them to leave the territories because they had been working as teachers while possessing only visitor permits. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that the military government has so far expelled university lecturers who refused to sign a declaration stating that the PLO is a terrorist or hostile organization. If the two lecturers had appealed for work permits they would have had to sign such a declaration.

WEST BANK, GAZA RESIDENTS BARRED FROM PLO MEETING

TA251147 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 25 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria will not allow leaders or residents from the area to take part in the "people's convention" that was announced yesterday by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. According to him, representatives from all the "Palestinian diaspora," including the territories, will be invited to the convention.

A senior administration officer said that there are clear rules on this subject, and they forbid leaders or residents fro[m] the territories to hold contacts with the PLO.

Arab sources in east Jerusalem said that according to their assessment, the PLO intends to invite to the "Palestinian people's convention" leaders from the territories who are known in Israel and throughout the wo[r]ld as moderates. This will be done in the framework of the new PLO political initiative t[o] establish its status in world public opinion.

"The people's convention" will be held in Tunisia next month close to the time for convening the Palestine National Council, which is nicknamed the "Palestinian parliament." It will discuss the problems which were created following the war in Lebanon. It should be noted that the residents of the territories have no representation in the "parliament."

WEST BANK STUDENTS THROW STONES, SET UP ROADBLOCKS

Ramallah, Nabulus Disruptions

TA231721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Today there were disruptions to studies in Ramallah and Nabulus to mark 40 days since the massacre in Sabra and Shatila. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that the students set up roadblocks in the streets and threw stones at vehicles. Nobody was hurt and there was no damage. The rioters were swiftly dispersed by security personnel.

In the Balata refugee camp, students set fire to an UNRWA school as a sign of protest to the stopping of the distribution of food rations.

Nabulus School Disruptions

TA260904 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0850 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] A teacher from Elon More fired several shots into the air to disperse a gathering of students near the (Telal) high school in Nabulus. Our correspondent 'Arad Nir reports that a bus carrying girl students from Elon More ran into rioting students, who pelted it with stones. When the lives of the girl students were endangered, the accompanying teacher in charge fired several shots into the air. Security sources told our correspondent that the teacher had followed procedures on opening fire. A military force arriving at the scene restored order.

Students at another school in Nabulus, Haj Muzuz al-Masri, gathered in the schoolyard, threw stones at the main street and flew Palestinian flags atop the school building. A representative of the civilian administration in Nabulus talked to the school principal, who ordered the students back to the classrooms.

EXPLOSIVE CHARGE DISMANTLED IN TEL AVIV

TA240717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] An explosive charge was discovered this morning near the central bus station in Tel Aviv. Our correspondent Mikha'el Huller reports that a passerby noticed a suspicious soda can near a bus stop at the Hagalil Street-Petah Tigva intersection. The police closed off the area and arrested various suspects.

Our correspondent notes that the police have recently learned that the terrorist organizations were planning to perpetrate acts of sabotage in the Tel Aviv area. The police district commander, Deputy Commander Avraham Turgeman, has called on the public to immediately notify the police of any suspicious object.

PERES CALLS FOR NEGOTIATIONS WITH ARABS

TA231958 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1940 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Hadera, 23 Oct (ITIM) -- Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said today that now was a good time to conduct peace negotiations with the Arabs, not from weakness, but from a position of strength.

MK Peres said this at the 26th national (JC) conference, the junior branch of Israel, held in the Dan-Ceasaria Hotel.

He said that without a territorial settlement there could be no chance of peace and a resolution of the Israeli-Arab conflict. "Because of this, the Alignment is opposed to the annexation of parts of Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza District to the State of Israel." "To be a ruling nation is something that is contrary to the Jewish character," he emphasized.

MK Peres rejected the claim that King Husayn would give 'Arafat territory from which Israel would be evacuated and he recalled Black September. "Now, too, Husayn will not give any territory to 'Arafat, because relations between them are no better than at the time of Black September, although they have kissed in public," he claimed. To the question of whether the Alignment was in favor of Jewish settlements being under Jordanian sovereignty, MK Peres said that Begin was the first to agree to Jewish settlements remaining in the Sinai under Arab-Egyptian rule, but the Egyptians did not agree.

MEDIA ASSESS ARAB LEAGUE'S WASHINGTON TALKS

'Yet Another Lost Opportunity'

TA250919 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 25 Oct 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Simply Not Enough"]

[Text] President Reagan indeed tried his best on Friday to put on a smiling face and to sound upbeat tunes when describing his three-hour meeting with an Arab League delegation headed by Moroccan King Hassan. But even a seasoned American observer had to concede that the President's apparent optimism was "more the result of his own inherent nature, than anything specific which he may have heard."

Mr Reagan asserted that his meeting with the six top-level Arab delegates -- including representatives of such hard-line "rejectionist" states as the Algerian and Syrian foreign ministers -- represented an "important milestone in the search for security for Israel and a sense of identity for the Palestinian people." But the reality of the meeting, as best as can be ascertained, is that apparently nothing much had changed. For the Arab League delegations still stopped short of actually acknowledging Israel's right to exist.

It seems that Friday's damp squib which followed last month's no-change Fes Arab summit conference may go down in history as yet another lost opportunity in the long efforts to bring real peace to this troubled region.

There is a long list of real and acute problems that will have to be overcome and solved in the process of negotiating an agreement that could be expected to put an end to the hostility between the Arab world in general, the Palestinian Arabs in particular, and Israel.

Arab recognition of Israel's right to exist is certainly not one of them. Such recognition, as an indication of a basic change of heart in regard to the Arabs' decades-long determination to undo Israel's creation, is in fact a prior condition for such negotiations. It is not a quid pro quo for Israeli concessions that can be expected to ensue from them.

It is truly to be regretted that, even in the wake of the new realities created by the destruction of the PLO's main military power in Lebanon, the leaders of the Arab League have been unable to bring themselves to overcome the same psychological barrier that Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat surmounted so breathtakingly in 1977. For it is this kind of a leap which could lead to a real breakthrough in the Arab-Israel conflict.

But the sorry fact is that even a moderate and reasonable Arab leader such as King Hassan of Morocco had to give in to the hardline members of his delegation from Algeria and Syria.

Unfortunately, the initial hopes which the election of King Hassan as head of the Arab League brought, have not been borne out so far. Although King Hassan has always been a true moderate in his attitude towards Morocco's own Jewish population and is also known for his active role in the preparations for President as-Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem, his performance as head of the Arab League delegation was simply not enough.

It is easier, apparently, to be a moderate in Morocco's safe geographic and emotional distance from the focus of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

But even if one tries to understand the intra-Arab constraints under which King Hassan has to operate, one still has to come to the regrettable conclusion that the results of the unusual American-Arab summit meeting in Washington were disappointing, if not worse.

The word is now that within six weeks Yasir 'Arafat will try to get the PLO leadership -- through the so-called Palestinian National Council -- to endorse a decision by King Husayn of Jordan to join the Camp David peace process, which has a vital role alloted to him. The Jordanian monarch would thus be able to negotiate with Israel as a front for the Palestinians.

Such a move would then provide the vital missing link for President Reagan to go ahead with his Middle East peace initiative which he announced so solemnly eight weeks ago.

But the more moderate Arab leaders from Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan ought to bear in mind that a move of this kind must follow Egypt's lead and clearly indicate a basic change of heart on their part towards Israel, which the Palestinians have to follow. As long as they will merely act as a front for them and their Arab rejectionist supporters, the aftermath of President Reagan's initiative will be as disappointing as was the aftermath of the 1978 Camp David summit.

So far, the politicians of the Arab League have not given Washington's current initiators of the Reagan plan any more cause for optimism than they gave the Carter administration four years ago.

'Key' in PLO's Hands

TA251534 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 25 Oct 82 p 9

[Gid'on Samet commentary: "The Gospel According to Fes"]

[Excerpts] Washington -- As was said by Ahad Ha'ah [19th century Jewish philosopher] about Moses, it is not important who he was but how he appeared in the public's eye, it is with King Hassan from Morocco in his appearance here with his exotic entourage: He did not reveal anything new in his public speeches, but in the eyes of the top U.S. administration members, the visit was a "milestone" (President Reagan) and "one of the most historic meetings" (his deputy, Bush).

This is how Washington would like to see its contacts with the Arab leaders. Nothing could change its opinion which is engraved in the President's speech of 1 September that a new era is opening in the Middle East.

King Hassan said that the Arab countries will recognize Israel if it withdraws to the 1967 borders. The delegation's trip to Washington proves, in his opinion, that they want to live in peace with Israel. This is more than what was said in Fes, and U.S. officials were quick to interpret his words this way. This is less than what these officials had hoped would happen from Israel's point of view and much less than what could have bridged the differences -- as one of the most important aims of the visit was defined -- between Fes and the Reagan initiative.

The pressing business, the real practical need, is to get Jordan into the peace process. It is clear to the administration that the talks of withdrawals and recognition are empty. Because of its obligation to the Camp David accords, as well as because, according to the local jargon, they are "the only show in town," the United States is working to renewing the autonomy talks. It knows that without this stage, which it took 2 years ago, nothing else can be discussed.

In this matter as well, no new roads were opened but -- without giving it more than a hint after the talks -- the most important message brought by the Arab guests concerns the PLO, not a change of attitude toward Israel: the hope for a far-reaching change on the Palestinian side.

According to administration officials, King Hasan and his friends said that the Palestinian council might accept, in 4 to 6 weeks, "very dramatic" resolutions, meaning, according to the U.S. hopes, permission for King Husayn, after his talks with 'Arafat, to join the autonomy talks.

Such a step, if it comes, will be of course revolutionary. It will enable, it will actually force, the renewal of the talks and it will give the Americans the anvil on which to hammer Israel. As long as Israel is the only one calling for the return to the discussion table, Washington cannot call it to task over the settlements or any other business which damaged the talks in their previous form.

The minute the talks open, the stage which was postponed time and again will begin: a confrontation, eyeball to eyeball, between Israel and the United States not over principles and ideology, but over the concrete terms of full autonomy. And the main movement, with a dynamism and momentum all of its own, will begin toward a settlement.

The United States imagined already in May that it was at the threshold of such a stage. The old-new initiative of President Reagan was worded in preparation for presenting to Prime Minister Begin. The war disrupted the U.S. move, but in retrospect it gave the administration the extra legitimacy and public support, here and everywhere else, for a more firm attitude. "The breaking" of the PLO in the war was the lever that has enabled the most important achievement of the Fes countries: the advancing of the chance that the organization's council will be able to accept its dramatic decision. This chance, without the sweet talk of King Hassan, is the important subject that came up in the visit last week. To the same extent, it is clear to the Americans that if the PLO continues to reject it, the President's initiative will sink back into the shallow waters from which it tried to rise.

The key is now in the hands of an element that the Government of Israel thought it had liquidated. If the PLO gives the sign to King Husayn, the move forward in the peace process will begin and will overrun on its way any unreasonable opposition.

This is the hope that was planted here by the Fes delegation. The talk of recognizing or not recognizing Israel belongs to the diplomatic theater, to public relations. The main point is pulling Jordan and the PLO toward the U.S. initiative. The continuation and strength of U.S. hegemony in the Middle East depends on nothing less.

'Extremism' No Longer Acceptable

JN241645 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1435 GMT 24 Oct 82

["Observation" by Sadok Ben-Me'ir]

[Text] The visit of the Arab League delegation to Washington, which was headed by King Hassan II of Morocco and included the foreign ministers of Syria, Algeria, Saudia Arabia, Jordan and Tunisia, has caused some repercussions. The delegation met with President Reagan and his senior aides. The meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz lasted 3 hours.

As is expected on such occasions, statements were made by the head of the guest delegation, King Hassan II, and by the head of the host side, U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

While the U.S. side said that the talks did not lead to a breakthrough, the Arab side, or rather the Moroccan king, expressed optimism and made statements implying a considerable change in the Arab positions, a change which sets the old and new positions far apart from one another. The expressions of war and throwing Jews into the sea have been deleted from the Arabic dictionary, and the sword has been replaced by the dove of peace which must fly over the Middle East and the whole of mankind.

Regardless of what lies behind these statements and the importance of backing words with deeds and also whether these moderate statements are only intended for the U.S. audience, their mere issuance indicates a realization that the path of war is now blocked and that extremism is no longer acceptable, even to such Arab countries as Syria and Algeria, which have chosen pilgrimage to the White House instead of the Kremlin, at least at the outset of the current Arab efforts. Of course, all this would not have been possible were it not for the defeat of the organizations in Lebanon, the strong blow dealt to Syria and the collapse of Soviet influence.

Still, King Hassan II chose to include elements which he himself knew would be unacceptable to the parties which seek real peace. True, Israel was mentioned by name for the first time in the Arab-Israeli peace process, but he adhered to the negative Fes resolutions and tried to reconcile them with the Reagan proposals. He also set preconditions, such as Israel's withdrawal to the 1967 lines. While King Hassan spoke positively about UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, he rejected the Camp David accords which are based on these two resolutions. This is in addition to other contradicatory statements. King Hassan, who understands the Israeli Government's positions, did not try to reconcile any of these positions and the stance he maintained in Washington. The king also knows full well that if Israel enters into any negotiations it will be from a position of strength and on the basis of its national interests and security, which cannot be compromised in any way.

Perhaps Yasir 'Arafat is aware of this more than the others, and even more than the Arab League delegation which visited Washington. In a statement to the Saudi paper 'UKAZ, 'Arafat said he did not see any hope in the Arab-U.S. negotiations held by the seven-member committee in Washington concerning the Palestine question. In his statement, 'Arafat chose to put the blame on the U.S. side. This conflicts with the optimism expressed by King Hassan II when he said that a dramatic change will take place after the meeting of the Palestine National Council in the next 4 or 6 weeks. Observers have interpreted this change to mean the possibility of authorizing King Husayn to speak in the name of 'Arafat's organization and to enter into negotiations on its behalf.

The same observers have noted that 'Arafat has begun to toughen his position after the flexibility he showed during his talks with King Husayn. This was particularly evident after 'Arafat's talks with GDR President Erich Honecker in Kuwait. According to Western intelligence, the East European spy who is the link between Yasir 'Arafat and the Soviet bloc is an East German agent who used to accompany Yasir 'Arafat whenever he visited the Soviet capital. Naturally, 'Arafat is not pleased that he, the leader of the organizations, and the USSR are to be excluded from any future Middle East talks.

It will be recalled that George Shultz had stated that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko had requested that the USSR be included in the talks, but the United States turned down this request. Furthermore, the Fes summit resolution that provides for UN Security Council guarantees was intended to include the USSR in the talks. This resolution was included at the behest of the pro-Kremlin Arab states so that the USSR would serve as a Trojan horse in the talks. Therefore, Yasir 'Arafat cannot make his own decisions, since he has to take the USSR position into consideration.

ALGERIA

MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW 25 OCT

LD251428 Algiers APS in French 1200 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Algiers, 25 Oct (APS) -- An important Ministry of National Defense military delegation left Algiers on Monday [25 October] for Moscow for an official working visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Defense Ministry.

The military delegation is led by Col Abd al-Malek Guenaizia, member of the Central Committee, [words indistinct] at the Ministry of National Defense, and including several high-ranking officers of the National People's Assembly.

LIBYA

REPORTAGE ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S ACTIVITIES IN PRC

For Beijing reportage on Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to the PRC beginning 25 October, see the Middle East and Africa section of the 25 October China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JANA: HABRE FORCES 'LIQUIDATE' LEADING CHADIANS

LD231236 Tripoli JANA in English 1001 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Muharram 6, Oct 23, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Habre's forces attacked the area east of Sarh where the forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Council are centered.

Habre's forces staged 3 unsuccessful attacks and retreated after losing more than 200 soldiers, and a number of ammunition and food supplies vehicles. In retaliation for their losses, Habre's troops have resorted to the liquidation of leading personalities in southern Chad including Major General Kafir, commander of the armed forces during Goukouni Oueddei's rule, Major General Rodai and Major Mayliavu.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CAPE VERDE

LD240122 Tripoli JANA in English 1717 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 6, Oct 23, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- A cooperation agreement between the Jamahiriyah and Cape Verde Islands was this afternoon signed here at the Foreign Liaison Bureau. The Jamahiriyah was represented by the foreign liaison secretary and the Cape Verde by its Foreign Minister Colonel Silvino Manuel de Luz currently visiting the country. The agreement stipulates the consolidation of bilateral cooperation in various fields.

Cape Verdian Minister Departs

LD250232 Tripoli JANA in English 0846 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Summary] Tripoli, Muharram 7, Oct 24, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Mr. Silvino Manuel de Luz, Cape Verde's foreign minister left here yesterday evening. Mr Silvino Manuel da Luz spoke to a JANA correspondent praising the results of his visit and stressing that bilateral cooperation in the political and economic fields is an extension of the friendship which binds the 2 countries. He also stressed the necessity of holding the OAU summit in the Jamahiriyah so that the efforts of African countries in fighting racist colonialism threatening Africa might be united.

TUNISIA

REPORTS ON NONALIGNED COMMITTEE MEETING

'Arafat Receives Ministers

LD240202 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces, has received the Indian minister of external affairs and his delegation in Bizerte. The Indian minister delivered a message from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi dealing with latest developments in the Middle East. The two sides discussed the situation there in light of recent developments.

Yasir 'Arafat later received the Cuban minister of foreign relations who delivered a message from President Fidel Castro pertaining to the current situation in the Middle East.

The Palestinian leader also received a message from the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs on behalf of the Yugoslav president. A review of the situation in the Middle East was made during the meeting.

'Arafat News Conference

OW240215 Hong Kong AFP in English 0149 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Tunis, Oct. 24 (AFP) -- Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat had two hours of talks late Saturday with a non-aligned nation commission, and said afterward that he expected a non-aligned group to visit Beirut to discuss treatment of the Palestinians in Lebanon.

Speaking at a news conference after the talk, Mr 'Arafat said the non-aligned group would discuss "the dangerous acts committed by the Lebanese Army against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, and against our allies." Mr 'Arafat was referring to the Lebanese leftists of the National Movement and other leftist and Moslem groups.

He did not say when the non-aligned delegation would visit Beirut. But, he said, the group would also "be informed directly of the crimes perpetrated against Palestinians and Lebanese patriots." He also said the talks with the non-aligned delegation touched upon the consequences of Israeli "aggression," both in the occupied territories and in Lebanon, "where this aggression is continuing even now."

The non-aligned commission, headed by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, also discussed means "of helping (the Palestinians) to face the Israeli aggression and the war crimes committed by the Israeli army," he said. "The commission reaffirmed the position of determined support of the non-aligned nations for the struggle and the just cause of the Palestinian people," Mr 'Arafat added, "including its right to return to its homeland, to self-determination and to the creation of an independent state on its national soil."

Mr 'Arafat was asked about the U.S. Government's refusal to receive a PLO representative with the Arab League group that met Friday with President Ronald Reagan. Mr 'Arafat commented: "The American authorities demonstrate this attitude of refusal even though they often contacted me in the past when they had problems such as the one they had with our Iranian brothers." He was referring to the Iranian taking of hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in November 1979. "The United States do not respect their promises... [as received] it seems that the American administration is pursuing a well-established plan against the Palestinian people."

Mr 'Arafat announced that the Palestinian National Council, a sort of Palestinian parliament, would convene next month. He did not give a specific time or place. But he said between 1,200 and 1,300 Palestinians would participate in the council, many of them from Israeli-occupied territories. "We hope that the Israeli authorities will not prevent them from leaving those territories, as happened in 1971."

Committee Issues Statement

LD251748 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Tunis, 25 Oct (TAP) -- Members of the committee that was set up by the extraordinary meeting of the Nonaligned Movement's Coordinating Bureau on Palestine last July in Nicosia issued a statement in Tunis. The statement particularly said:

The committee, set up by the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement on Palestine, held a meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, on 23 October in the Tunisian capital.

The meeting was chaired by Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca and attended by Cypriot Minister of Foreign Affairs Nikos Rolandhis; Indian Minister of External Affairs Narasimha Rao; Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs Miguel d'Escoto; Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov; Guyana High Commissioner in Britain C.L. Joseph; Senegalese Ambassador to Tunisia Ibra Deguene Ka; Sri Lankan Ambassador in Paris N. Balasubramaniam, who represented their countries' foreign ministers, members of the committee, and Secretary of State at the Tunisian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mahmoud Mestiri.

The committee informed 'Arafat on this occasion of the outcome of its visits to France, the Soviet Union and Poland and of its contacts with the United Nations General Assembly president, the UN secretary general and the chairman of the Permanent Committee for the Rights of the Palestinian People.

The committee again stressed its solidarity with the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

The committee was made aware during its talks with 'Arafat of the continuation of the genocide against the Palestinian people in Lebanon after the Israeli invasion and the urgency of a speedy and decisive move by the international community to end this genocide.

After a thorough exchange of opinions with 'Arafat and consultations, the committee expressed its concern about the danger prevalent in Lebanon.

The committee agreed that its visit to Lebanon with the assistance and cooperation of the Lebanese Government would enable it to reduce the agonies of the Palestinian people in that country.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON PLO'S 'FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT'

LD251846 Tunis TAP in English 1648 GMT 25 Oct 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, Oct. 25 (TAP) -- The presence in Tunisia of the PLO leadership, the outcome of the 12th Arab summit of Fes, the Arab plan for peaceful settlement of the Palestinian issue and President Reagan's plan for peace in the Middle East were the main subjects dealt with by Tunisia's Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi in an interview with the magazine "AL-HAWADITH" published in London.

Answering a question about the freedom of movement granted by Tunisia to the PLO and whether this freedom is equal to that enjoyed by the PLO in Beirut, the minister said he knew nothing about the situation of the PLO in Beirut and added: "If Palestinian leaders wanted to come to Tunisia, it is because they were convinced that they would be ensured propitious conditions for political action.

The minister recalled in this context that Tunisia had housed, in the past, national liberation movements and organizations and stated "all the Palestinians are satisifed with their stay in Tunisia".

As regards the statements of some Palestinians to U.S. television according to which their movements in Tunisia are limited, Mr Caid es-Sebsi said that in U.S. T.V. there are trends very favourable to Israel supported by the Zionist lobby and that Palestinians had chosen themselves the place of their stay, stressing that Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat had preferred the camp to the sumptuous residence Tunisia put at his disposal.

To the question whether Tunisia will become the base of PLO action on political, military and economic plans, the minister answered that Tunisia's stand has always consisted in non-interference in PLO affairs and its role is to provide the PLO with necessary support at all levels.

Speaking of the outcome of the last summit of Fes, Tunisia's minister said the Arabs adoped during this summit a peace plan including very precise items and recalled the setting up by this summit of a seven-member-committee entrusted with explaining the plan to presidents of the Security Council permanent member countries.

As regards the fact that no comments were made in Fes about U.S. President Reagan's plan for peace in the Near-East, Mr Caid es-Sebsi stressed that this plan had been neither refused nor accepted pending more details about it.

He said Reagan's plan was not the only one and there were actually other peace plans including the Franco-Egyptian plan and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's. But Arabs, he added, are only bound by the Arab peace plan of Fes which ensures minimum legitimate rights for Palestinians.

Tunisia's minister who granted this interview in connection with his participation in the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly stressed the need to understand the implications of Reagan's plan in so far as it is submitted by the President of the greatest power which has most means of pressure on Israel. In conclusion, the minister pointed out the need to return to international legality which is the best surety, the best cover and the best platform to make the Palestinian cause triumph.

COMMUNIQUE ON MZALI TALKS WITH CSSR'S STROUGAL

LD230240 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Report on joint communique issued at the conclusion of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal's visit from 20 to 22 October]

[Text] At the invitation of the Tunisian prime minister, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal paid a visit to Tunisia from 20 to 22 October, at the head of a high-level delegation. He was welcomed by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba who granted him the republican medal of the highest degree. He also held talks with Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and with a number of Tunisian officials.

The official talks between the premier and prime minister were held in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding. The two men reviewed the current situation and studied the question of developing bilateral relations in varous areas. They also exchanged views on important international issues.

During the talks, the two sides expressed their satisfaction at the growth in bilateral relations and affirmed their determination to continue the dialogue to bolster relations in various areas for the good of both countries and on the basis of noninterference in each other's internal affairs and the serving of the causes of world peace and international cooperation.

During the talks, special attention was given to economic, scientific and technological cooperation. In light of the recent bilateral economic talks held in July 1980 [as heard], it was noted that economic exchange and cooperation are not yet meeting their capabilities. The premier and prime minister agreed to activate trade and to widen the list of exchanged products. For this reason, a meeting of experts of both countries will be held at the Tunis Chamber of Commerce by the end of 1982 to discuss the aforementioned issues.

The premier and prime minister noted with satisfaction the positive results achieved during the second half of the [words indistinct]. With regard to economic and industrial cooperation, the two sides submitted their vision of bilateral cooperation in this field. [Words indistinct] with Czechoslovakia's participation to meet the needs of the local markets in both countries and [words indistinct]. The Czechoslovak side expressed interest in the establishment of a new form of cooperation and expressed its hope to contribute to the creation of some joint projects [words indistinct].

The concerned institutions in the two countries will exert their efforts to define the projects that could be jointly implemented and will carry out the necessary technical studies.

Regarding cultural cooperation, the two sides expressed satisfaction at [words indistinct].

With regard to the international situation, the premier and prime minister noted with satisfaction the broad agreement of views in respect to all issues raised. They expressed their deep concern over [words indistinct] in the world.

They affirmed the need to speed up joint efforts to ease world tension, to check the arms race and to bolster the efforts at worldwide detente.

With regard to the Middle East, the two sides expressed their deep concern over the continued deterioration of the situation in the area due to the aggressive policy [words indistinct] in the Arab countries.

The two sides strongly denounced the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and Israel's persistence in its colonialist activites, which aim at imposing domination and hegemony over the whole area.

The two sides affirmed the extreme importance they attach to safeguarding the territorial and national integrity of Lebanon and to protecting its independence.

Strougal Departs 22 October

LD221418 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal left Tunis this morning at the end of his 3-day official visit.

In a statement to the press, Strougal described the outcome of his visit to Tunisia as very positive, saying it exceeded all expectations. After mentioning the total understanding that prevailed during his talks with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, Strougal noted that the different political systems of Czechoslovakia and Tunisia do not at all constitute an obstacle to the establishment of fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

The Czechoslovak premier expressed his country's determination to consolidate its cooperation with Tunisia in all domains, particularly economic, noting that Czechoslovakia wants to participate effectively in the realization of Tunisia's industrial projects. He also said he was honored at being decorated by President Bourguiba.

Replying to a question on Czechoslovakia's attitude toward the North-South dialogue, Strougal said his country welcomes such dialogue [words indistinct]. He noted that the present economic situation [words indistinct], pointing out the danger that the arms race poses toward world peace. He said this race exploits means that would have been better appropriated for economic and social progress.

VISA REQUIREMENT FOR IRANIANS REINSTITUTED

LD251304 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] The Iranian Government has abrogated the agreement concluded between the Tunisian Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran in June 1969 on abolishing entry visas for the citizens of both countries. Consequently, the Tunisian Government has decided to end this agreement and to reintroduce entry visas effective 15 October.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- At a ceremony held at Carthage Palace on 14 October, the follwoing new ambassadors to Tunisia presented their credentials to President Habib Bourguiba: Omani Ambassador Muhammad Sa'id al-Marhun; Algerian Ambassador Abdelghani Okbi; and Sudanese Ambassador 'Abdallah Hasan Khadir. [Tunis L'ACTION in French 15 Oct 82 p 4 PM]

KENYA

DAILY NATION ON REBELS' ASYLUM IN TANZANIA

EA251222 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Oct 82 p 1

[By Omar al-Amoody and Philip Wangalwa: "Ochuka Still in Custody"]

[Excerpts] The two Kenya Air Force (KAF) runaway rebels recently granted political asylum in Tanzania are reportedly still in protective custody.

But the fugitives are not with other prisoners, well placed sources in Dar es Salaam said yesterday. The sources declined to say where the rebels are being held.

KAF Senior Sergeant Pankras Oteyo Okumu and Senior Private Hezekiah Ochuka are being kept in so-called protective custody for their own security but close friends are allowed to see them. No newsmen have been permitted to interview them.

Ochuka and Okumu, who admitted plotting to overthrow the Kenyan Government on August 1, fled to Tanzania after the coup was crushed by loyal forces.

Meanwhile, Tanzania is not going to respond to every statement made by some Kenyan leaders on relations between the two countries.

The country's foreign minister Mr. Salim Ahmad Salim, told the NATION yesterday that doing so would not achieve anything.

Mr Salim, in a telephone interview, said statements by leaders through the press only helped divide the two countries.

He was reacting to a recent statement by an assistant minister in the office of the president, Mr John Keen, who said Tanzania should stop using the issue over the assets of the defunct East African Community as an excuse to maintain the strained relations between the East African countries.

Asked about the denial by Kenya that she did not harbour any Tanzanian political dissidents, Mr Salim declined to comment, saying such matters were better dealt with between leaders than through the press. On October 22, Mr. Keen challenged Tanzania to name publicly the Tanzanian dissidents she claims were being harboured in Kenya.

Mr Keen said that contrary to what Tanzania would have the world believe, there was not a single Tanzanian political refugee or fugitive in Kenya.

SOMALIA

COMMENTARY SCORES USSR, PRAISES PRC ASSISTANCE

EA242302 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, officially opened phase one of the Fanole project yesterday. This is the topic of our commentary, written by (Abdurahman Shidow Abdi) and read by (Mohamed Hassan Ali Wajih):

The Fanole project is one of the most important in the country. It is located in Gelib District, central Scebeli region, and covers about 70 sq km. The Fanole project has been broadly divided into two phases, both of which are essential for stimulating and promoting the country's economic development.

The feasibility study for the project started in 1963 on the basis of an agreement between the Governments of Somalia and the USSR. Later, the project was staffed by Soviet experts, but progress went at a snail's pace. The Russians realized that the project was of supreme importance to the country's economic development but deliberately slowed it down. This is a manifest weakness of the USSR's dealings with Third World countries and clearly demonstrative of its negative attitude and ill feelings toward the developing countries.

The Soviet Government was the donor of the Fanole project, which held out enormous promise to the Somali people in terms of the part it was to play in the economy of the country when completed and in raising the standard of living of the people. The Russians, however, knowing the importance of the project, deliberately slowed down its implementation so that it is still incomplete today.

The intentions of the Russian experts toward the project are common knowledge. Little progress was made during the many years they were managing it. Hopes for implementing the project dwindled year after year, although funds much needed by the Somali people were plowed into it.

The failure of the project created by the Russians disappointed the Somali people's aims and aspirations. This is what compelled Somali scientists and thinkers responsible for meeting the aspirations of the Somali masses to abrogate the agreement with the Soviet Government. Now, the Somali people's suspicion that, given the right atmosphere -- which the Russians had -- the Fanole project could have been implemented in less than 4 years, has been vindicated.

Although work on the project moved at a snail's pace under the Russian experts, it was officially stopped in 1977 when the Russians canceled all bilateral cooperation and mutual aid. Following a review of political relations [between the SDR and the USSR], on 13 November 1979, the SDR Government concluded an agreement with the PRC Government on the Fanole project, which was resuscitated in 1979. The Chinese officials assigned to the Fanole project inspected the work done by the Russians, and some sections of the project had to be completely rebuilt.

The Chinese experts have worked well since they started manning the project. The outcome of this good work made possible the official opening of phase one of the project, which took place yesterday.

Phase one of the project will produce 5,000 to 6,000 kw of power, which will serve areas in and around Gelib District, as well as the Mererei sugar project. The project will supply irrigation water to between 35,000 and 40,000 hectares.

This joint SDR-PRC project is one of the major projects vital to the national economy and to the Somali masses, who have waited so long for its implementation and will soon start benefiting from it.

In addition to this important project, te PRC Government continues to implement others that will directly affect the lives of the Somali masses.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH PRC OFFICIALS REPORTED

EA252302 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Somali Democratic Republic and PRC officials have held official talks at the People's Hall in Mogadishu on the completion of the Fanole project and the speeding up and expansion of other jointly-funded projects in Somalia.

The Somali delegation to the talks was led by Agriculture Minister Challe Brig Gen Bile Rafle Gulaid, and the PRC side was led by Minister of Water Conservancy and Power Industry, Challe Qian Zhengying.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of complete understanding with the two sides in full agreement on all matters raised and successfully concluded.

TANZANIA

PRC GIVES FINANCIAL AID FOR OIL IMPORTS BILL

EA251918 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam -- The PRC has given Tanzania a grant of 50 million shillings to help the country meet its oil imports bill.

The Chinese ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu He Gongkai, said at a check presentation ceremony at the Ministry of Finance that the grant followed China's analysis of Tanzania's difficulties as a result of the world's economic (?situation). He said the assistance was also aimed at strengthening the good relations existing between the two countries.

The minister for finance, Ndugu Jamal, paid tribute to the Chinese Government for the assistance which would greatly help Tanzania to revive its economy.

NYERERE REPORTEDLY SCORES U.S. POSITION ON NAMIBIA

MB251539 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] President Nyerere of Tanzania has accused the United States of blocking a political settlement in South-West Africa by insisting on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

President Nyerere said in a message to the United Nations secretary-general, Mr Peres de Cuellar, that hopes for a settlement were fading fast because of the American position. He said that one of the powers entrusted with negotiations on the independence of South-West Africa had laid down conditions that were irrelevant to the South-West African question.

GHANA

PNDC ORDERS SOME POLITICAL PRISONERS FREED

AB221840 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] today approved the release of certain political detainees from custody. They are Mr E. Yeboah Acheampong, ex-regional minister -- Eastern Region; Mr N.Y.A. Agbesi, ex-minister of agriculture; Mr Basco Cantey, ex-deputy minister -- fuel and power; Nii Awulotey Adjei, ex-deputy minister -- culture and sports; Mr Pateku Yao Djeboh, ex-deputy minister of finance; Mr John Ewultoma Barwah, ex-deputy minister for works and housing.

The council has also approved the release of the following former members of parliament. They are: Alhaji Abdul Wahili, ex-member of parliament for Atebubu; Mr E.K. Obuadi, ex-member of parliament -- Yilo-Osudoku; Mr W.C.K. Nyamasekpor, ex-member of parliament -- Mid Volta; Mr Kwesi Akoto, ex-member of parliament -- Akwapin North; Mr Charles K. Nyah, ex-member of parliament -- Krobo; Mr Theodore Aboah, ex-member of parliament -- Nsawam-Aburi; Mr F.K. Mensah, ex-member of parliament -- Obuasi; Mr A.L. Ntiako, ex-member of parliament -- Warsaw East; Mr Mike Atsutse, ex-member of parliament -- Biakoye; Mr Ohene Banfo, ex-member of parliament -- Gomoah Akyempim; Mr E.N. Commodore, ex-member of parliament -- Ga-(rural).

Meanwhile, investigations are continuing on all persons still under custody including all former security personnel in detention. Those on whom no adverse findings are made shall accordingly be released. The council has further accepted the recommendation that all persons in custody and on the medical list be thoroughly examined and the genuine cases be released.

FORMER PNP OFFICIALS TO REPORT TO POLICE

AB221845 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The following persons are directed to report to the nearest police station with immediate effect. They are: Mr Shanko Bruce, ex-People's National Party [PNP] coordinator for Greater Accra region; Mr (De Beers), ex-PNP coordinator for Central and Western regions; Mr Frimpong Manso, ex-PNP coordinator for Ashanti and Brong-Ahafo regions.

THREE FORMER PNP MEMBERS GIVEN JAIL TERMS

AB222150 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Three leading members of the disbanded People's National Party [PNP], Krobo Edusei, Okutwer Bekoe and Kwesi Armah, were today sentenced to a total of 31 years imprisonment by the public tribunal.

Krobo Edusei and Okutwer Bekoe were found guilty of demanding and accepting a loan of $1 million from an alien, Dr Chiavelli, while Kwesi Armah was found guilty of abetting the crime. Drobo Edusei and Okutwer Bekoe had 11 years each, and Kwesi Armah 9 years.

The tribunal ordered that the monies collected by the two persons from the loan should be paid to the state. Krobo Edusei will pay $70,000, Okutwer Bekoe $50,000 and Kwesi Armah $30,000. The tribunal said if they fail to pay these monies, it would advise itself. It also ordered that any properties, assets and liabilities of the disbanded PNP should be vested in the state. Also confiscated to state is the equipment purported to have been bought by Okutwer Bekoe with his share of the money.

The chairman of the tribunal, Mr George Agyekum, delivering judgment said both Krobo Edusei and Okutwer Bekoe are actually guilty of theft, because the monies they took belonged to the disbanded PNP, and they had no right to collect the money. He condemned them for going to the extent of sharing the money meant for the party, and found their conduct very serious since they belonged to the ruling party at the time. He said this showed how mischievous these people could be. Mr Agyekum said although the tribunal believed most of the evidence of Krobo Edusei, it does not believe that the loan was meant to rehabilitate AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] members as he alleged.

Asked what he had to say before sentence was passed, Krobo Edusei pleaded that the tribunal should consider his age and any sentence pronounced should run concurrently, and not consecutively. This, he said, should also start from the day he was taken into custody. Okutwer Bekoe subscribed to Krobo Edusei's plea. Kewsi Armah said the tribunal is aware that he did not gain any financial benefit from the loan.

Krobo Edusei was brought from hospital accompanied by a nurse, and at the end of the sitting, he saluted and said, "OK bye-bye."

Meanwhile, Okutwer Bekoe has been charged with another offense at another tribunal chaired by Mr Addo Aikins. He is accused of demanding and accepting a 2.5 million cedi loan from a Dutch national. Hearing has been adjourned till Wednesday.

POLICE CONTROL OF ALL LOCALITIES ANNOUNCED

AB221918 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] To ensure security throughout the country, the people's police have now taken over the complete control of all cities, towns and villages. A 24-hour service has also been established in Accra with all the necessary facilities to deal with emergency cases. The facilities include the establishment of an information room which can be contacted on telephone number 24343. This was announced by the secretary for the interior, Mr Johnny Hansen, at a "meet the press" series in Accra today.

He disclosed that a comprehensive housing project is being pursued to ensure that all ranks of the police service are housed in barracks to ensure easy mobilization. He said the police would need about 24,000 men to render the necessary effective service. And to ensure efficiency, Mr Hansen said the service has programmed orientation and refresher courses as well as promotion courses. He announced that the police have successfully established an agricultural project which feeds the central foodhouse which provides meals to policemen on fixed bids.

ECONOMIC SITUATION 'CONTINUING TO WEAKEN'

AB221455 Paris AFP in English 1345 GMT 22 Oct 82

[By Marc Pondaven]

[Text] Accra, Oct. 21 (AFP) -- With its frontiers closed for the past month and its ailing economy continuing to weaken, Ghana lacks almost every basic necessity.

The effect of closing the borders, decided on September 21 by the ruling Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] headed by Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings in an attempt to check smuggling has been to increase shortages and put up prices.

Such essentials as rice, soap, milk and cooking oil, as well as motor vehicles, are hard to find, and a normal shopping trip in Accra or other major cities becomes a marathon hike from store to store in an effort to find the least article.

The few supermarkets still open in Accra offer the sight of desperately empty shelves which hold only a few tins of food of unknown age. Most of them are swollen and unfit for consumption.

Small traders are equally hit. Accra residents have been unable to find soap for the past month, and only coconut oil is available for cooking. Anyone with a roll of toilet paper has a rare luxury, as they all disappeared from shops weeks ago.

At least when the frontiers were open Ghanaians could stock up in Upper Volta, Ivory Coast and especially Togo. But it is thought that the borders will be closed at least until the end of the cocoa harvest in mid-January to prevent the usual smuggling of 20 percent of the crop to Ghana's neighbours.

The result is a new resurgence of the black market run by the "market mammies", who defeated government attempts earlier this year to make them sell at controlled prices.

A kilo bag of rice or sugar costs for 150 cedis, while most salaries are between 300 and 500 cedis a month. Even a university professor earns only 900 cedis.

Also thriving is kalabule, the hefty tip for anyone rendering a service, and notably for public employees who treat it as a perk for the job. This practice, too, has been denounced by the PNDC.

Faced with the growing difficulty of survival, some city-dwellers are returning to their villages to live off the land. The movement is small for the moment -- Ghanaians are proud and somewhat nostalgic for the "good old days" of thriving 1960's -- but it is no less real.

And many of those unwilling to return to the land leave Ghana altogether. The authorities admit that in the last few months 14,000 teachers have gone, mainly to Nigeria.

The medical profession appears to be equally affected. The chairman of the Ghana Medical Association told its 23rd congress here earlier this month that hospitals and clinics had no disinfectant, cotton, wool, syringes or sterilising equipment.

"Doctors and nurses are desperate because they can no longer do their work, and many are talking of leaving if the situation does not improve rapidly," he said.

This discontent is now beginning to be shared by the rest of the population, ten months after Flight Lieutenant Rawlings toppled the Hilla Limann government to return to power for the second time.

But people are not at the moment blaming the government entirely for the current situation. They recognise that general corruption and poor management in previous regimes are at the root of today's problems, but they are not sure that Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the age of 35, can resolve them.

"It's a heavy job for this young boy," is a phrase often heard in Accra.

Through a lack of foreign currency to buy spare parts or other essentials, along with general disorganization, Ghana's factories are producing at an estimated 10 or 20 percent of capacity. The 37 vehicle assembly plants in the country have turned out nothing since 1977, and gold production has plummetted to six tons a year. It has stood at 30 tons, but even this is half the estimated capacity. Exports of bauxite are also slowing down, due to a delay in finishing the railway line from deposits at Giwoso. Less than last year's 170,000 tons will be extracted, and the mine could produce 400,000 tons.

Ghana is caught in a vicious circle, notably as the PNDC refuses to accept International Monetary Fund and World Bank conditions, including devaluation of the cedis, for making loans available. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings has not concealed the difficulties, but it is debatable whether his frequent calls for hard work and imagination from the people will be enough.

4 JUNE MOVEMENT STATEMENT ON MUGABE VISIT

AB241345 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] The united front of the 4 June Movement and the People's Revolutionary League of Ghana have said the visit of Mr Mugabe, soon after a brief but equally significant one by President Samora Machel of Mozambique, shows the increasing prestige of revolutionary Ghana on the international scene.

A statement by the front said the presence of the revolutionary comrade from Zimbabwe certainly affords an opportunity to intensify efforts of consolidating African unity and solidarity. In this regard it called for concrete and firm steps to boost the strength of progressive forces and advance the cause of African liberation. The statement urged the revolutionary leadership of both Ghana and Zimbabwe to work out practical ways and means of a more concrete involvement of the newly awakened Ghana in the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

GUINEA-BISSAU

YOUTH COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS RSA ATTACKS

AB251355 Luanda ANGOP in French 1302 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Bissau, 25 Oct (ANGOP) -- Youth movements of Angola and Guinea-Bissau have strongly condemned the constant attacks perpetrated by the racist army of Pretoria against independent states of the region as well as the occupation of a part of Angolan territory. In this connection, they called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of these troops from the free and sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola. These resolutions were contained in a joint communique issued in Bissau at the end of an official visit to Guinea-Bissau by a delegation of the national committee of the youth wing of the MPLA-Labor Party. The communique added that the two youth organizations described the linking of the issues of Namibian added that to the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola as open interference in the domestic affairs of Angola.

Within this framework, the two youth organizations called for the implementation of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council aimed at leading Namibia to independence. They also condemned the barbaric [words indistinct] toward the recognition of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

TALKS WITH PORTUGUESE DELEGATION BEGIN IN BISSAU

AB211440 Paris AFP in French 1307 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Bissau, 21 Oct (AFP) -- The Portugal-Guinea-Bissau meeting that began in Bissau on Thursday is examining cooperation in the areas of justice, the armed forces, training, technical and scientific assistance. Guinea-Bissau's delegation is led by Victor Freire Monteiro, minister of economy and finance, while Portugal's delegation is led by Luis Fontoura, secretary of state for cooperation and development.

After this meeting, which is scheduled to last until Friday, the grand joint commission on cooperation will begin a 1-week meeting in Bissau. The meeting will be under the joint chairmanship of Guinea-Bissau's minister of education, Avito da Silva, and Mr Fontoura.

ANGOLA

HUNGARIAN MINISTER VISITS NAMIBE PROVINCE

AB251537 Luanda ANGOP in French 1325 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Namibe, 25 Oct (ANGOP) -- Hungarian Defense Minister Lajos Czinege, who has been leading an important military delegation from his country on an official visit to Angola since last Tuesday, went to Namibe Province [formerly Mocamedes] on Saturday. He was accompanied by his Angolan counterpart, Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and defense minister.

The Hungarian minister, who made the trip by car from Huima Province to Namibe Province, was greeted on arrival by Namibe Provincial Commissioner Col Rafael Sapilinha Sambalanga, member of the Central Committee, and by several other party and government officials in that province.

Shortly after his arrival, Lajos Czinege visited the facilities of the Sacumar mining complex, which he described as very important for the socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Hungarian minister, who also visited the people's palace, underscored that the party and the people of Hungary are continuously backing the heroic struggle waged by the Angolan people against the odious, racist South African regime.

After describing South Africa's racist regime as "uncommonly cruel," the Hungarian statesman noted that the racist South Africans alone are responsible for the massacres they are carrying out against the Angolan people and even the people of South Africa.

Later in the evening, the Hungarian defense minister was guest of honor at a dinner hosted at the Nautico Club by Commissioner Sambalanga, who took the opportunity to welcome the members of the Hungarian delegation to Namibe Province.

The visit falls within the framework of an agreement between the armed forces of the two countries. The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee member stressed the continued assistance the Hungarian people and party have been giving to the Angolan people since the beginning of the national liberation struggle.

Speaking about South Africa's invasion of the free and sovereign territory of Angola, the Namibe provincial commissioner stated that the racists will receive the appropriate response in due time as in the past.

In his address, the Hungarian minister stated that although his trip to the region was very short, it gave him the opportunity to strengthen the existing ties of friendship and cooperation in various areas.

The provincial commissioner then offered his guest an ostrich egg, the ostrich being rare in the world but abundant in this province.

SPOKESMAN SAYS UNITA TO RELEASE ARCHBISHOP

AB251325 Paris AFP in English 1234 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Lisbon, 25 Oct (AFP) -- The UNITA guerrilla movement in southern Angola will soon release the archbishop of Lubango, abducted in Huila Province on October 16, a UNITA leader said here today.

The spokesman said that Alexandre do Nascimento, who was captured along with six nuns during a pastoral visit, would be released through Vatican mediation, and indicated UNITA's desire not to antagonize the Catholic Church, even in cases where the hostage is "a declared enemy."

In another development, a UNITA communique released here said that two military operations were carried out against troops of the ruling MPLA last Tuesday, about 200 kms (140 miles) southeast of Luanda, the capital of the former Portuguese colony.

The statement said that 17 government troops and 4 Cuban soldiers were killed during the attacks on an army barracks at Candongo, between Luanda and Malanje, and against a column of 13 vehicles on the road between Dongo and Malanje. A 75-mm cannon, three 82-mm mortars and 55 automatic weapons were seized during the operations, along with large quantities of ammunition, the statement said.

UNITA OFFICIAL ON RECONCILIATION, FOREIGN TROOPS

AB210750 Paris AFP in English 0713 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Brussels, 21 Oct (AFP) -- National reconciliation in Angola is impossible while foreign troops remain in the country, a leader of the South African-backed anti-government UNITA rebel movement said here Wednesday.

UNITA spokesman Jeremias Chitunda told a news conference that there were 35,000 Cuban soldiers, 3,000 Soviet advisers and 3,500 East German advisers in Angola. He made no mention of several thousand South African troops which have been occupying for the past year part of southern Angola, adjacent to areas which UNITA controls.

Mr Chitunda deplored what he said was the West's "indifference" to Angola's plight, but also accused the 10-nation European Economic Community of giving loans to the Government for rural projects. This was financing "the Soviet and Cuban occupation" of Angola, he said. He claimed that almost half of Angola's 7 million people were now under the control of UNITA.

MAURITIUS

JUGNAUTH SETS TERMS TO PRESERVE COALITION

AB251812 Paris AFP in English 1631 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Port Louis, Oct 25 (AFP) -- Mauritius Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth made an effort today to patch up the ruling left-wing coalition by spelling out conditions for the minority Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM) to return to the fold.

In a reversal of his decision announced on Thursday to form a government essentially composed of members of his Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), Mr Jugnauth declared today that the original Cabinet, which also includes as a member the tiny Rodrigan People's Organisation (OPR), was "still in office."

Mr Jugnauth's office also announced that Finance Minister Paul Berenger, a key figure in the Mauritian left, had returned to his post today, a week after his resignation sparked off the governmental crisis.

After talks over the weekend Mr Jugnauth expressed the opinion that the parties concerned, who left the ruling Labour Party without a seat in Parliament in the elections earlier this year, would prefer to remain as a coalition.

In the prime minister's opinion the only alternative would be the disssolution of Parliament, although the MMM holds two-thirds of the seats, but the conditions for restoring the coalition are tough. He said that squabbling between the two partners must cease, and the PSM must undertake to support all the austerity and other measures decided by the government to help the economy.

In addition the PSM will lose the portfolio of the Information Ministry held by its leader Harish Boodhoo -- this will now come under the prime minister -- and put up candidates for 30 percent of the seats at the forthcoming municipal elections. The PSM had demanded 40 percent, and had decided not to contest the elections when the MMM refused to concede.

A PSM spokesman quoted today by the daily LE MAURICIEN said, "Nothing has yet been decided. There is still no agreement on this with the prime minister."

Mr Boodhoo, who also held the office of deputy prime minister, is at present in India with his mother, who is ill, and a decision by his party could thus be delayed. [words indistinct] split on the question. Some members want an accommodation with the MMM in the interests of the country, while others think they should go to the population with a new general election.

Mr Jugnauth appears to be keeping his options open, but he is reported to have already drawn up a new cabinet list in case the PSM stays out.

PSM Response

AB260750 Paris AFP in English 0735 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Port Louis, 26 Oct (AFP) -- The Mauritian Socialist Party (PSM) will await the return of party leader Varish Boodhoo from India later this week before deciding whether to rejoin the coalition government of Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth.

PSM sources said that Mr Boodhoo would have private discussions with Mr Jugnauth on his return here and that a joint committee of the PSM and Mr Jugnauth's Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) would then consider the prime minister's conditions for continuing the [words indistinct] announced the collapse of the government Thursday after the surprise resignation of Finance Minister Paul Berenger in protest against government policies, said yesterday the alliance was "still in office."

He also spelled out conditions for the minority PSM to continue in government, including an undertaking to back the government's economic policies.

MOZAMBIQUE

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR VISIT 23 OCT

EA241638 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Fernando Ganhao, member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, returned to Maputo last night from a visit to the USSR. He headed a delegation of our country's supreme organ of state power.

Fernando Ganhao told Radio Mozambique that a meeting held in Moscow between the delegation of the People's Assembly and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR had strengthened the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two governments and parties. On contacts in the field of education, he said although there had been no contacts with officials in this sector, a number of issues in this field had been discussed with the Supreme Soviet.

A communique issued at the end of the Mozambique delegation's visit said that during the talks the two sides exchanged information on the structures and activities of the supreme organs of state power in the two countries and also on the successes achieved in economic, social and cultural construction. The communique added that it had been noted during the talks that relations between the USSR and Mozambique were being promoted by virtue of the bilateral treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The deputies of the two countries condemned the Pretoria racist regime's acts of aggression against Mozambique, Angola and other frontline states and reiterated their solidarity with the struggle of the South African people under the leadership of the ANC for the liquidation of racism and apartheid. The communique stated that the two delegations reaffirmed their support for SWAPO, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people and called for the immediate independence of Namibia.

NAMIBIA

MUDGE ON 'IMPORTANT TALKS' WITH CROCKER

MB221314 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] of South-West Africa/ Namibia, Mr Dirk Mudge, says he had what he termed important talks in Washington with the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

Speaking in Windhoek on his return from an overseas visit, Mr Mudge said his talks with Dr Crocker included the big outstanding issues such as the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola and the continuing partiality of the United Nations. He believed there was a long way to go before the outstanding problems could be sorted out.

Mr Mudge said that the United States had an understanding that there would have to be an interim government in South-West Africa/Namibia, especially if independence was delayed for any length of time. The outstanding issues would have to be tackled, and this was what he was prepared to do. He was not optimistic that elections could be held in the near future.

Further Remarks

MB221321 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] The chairman of the South-West African Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, says he was unable to obtain the assurance in the United States that the remaining problems in the way of an international settlement in the territory will be resolved soon.

Mr Mudge arrived in Windhoek this morning after a trip to the United States and Britain.

He said at a news conference that he had held talks lasting more than an hour with the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker. Although Dr Crocker had tried to create the impression that progress had been made, he had not been able to (?convince) Mr Mudge of this.

Mr Mudge said that Dr Crocker had been unable to give him information about any fixed undertaking regarding the withdrawal of Cuban forces form Angola, but he had told him that the Angolan leader, President dos Santos, was having problems with a wing of his party. However, the United States was still determined that the Cubans should be withdrawn.

SOUTH AFRICA

INVOLVEMENT IN SEYCHELLES COUP PLOT DENIED

MB250747 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] The British high commissioner in Seychelles, Mr (Eric Young), has denied that his government is involved in an alleged plot to overthrow the Seychelles Government.

Speaking in Victoria, he said that Britain will certainly not condone an attempt to undermine any established government abroad, and the British authorities will certainly determine whether anyone in Britain is contravening the country's laws in this regard. He was commenting on a report in a British Sunday newspaper that the police are investigating an alleged conspiracy against Seychelles.

Reacting to the report that South African money is involved in the plot to overthrow the Seychelles Government and that 300 mercenaries have been recruited in South Africa, Frederick W. de Klerk, internal affairs minister, says South Africa will not allow its territory to be used for undermining governments of other countries. If reliable information of this nature is received, he said, then there would be an immediate investigation. Definite action will be taken against foreigners in South Africa, regarding their stay in the country, if it appears that they are engaged in such action. The minister confirmed that such allegations have been investigated in recent months and that the necessary steps have been taken. He declined to elaborate.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha also said South Africa will not tolerate foreigners misusing South African territory.

Airline Issues Denial

MB251656 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] South African Airways has denied any involvement in an attempted coup against the Seychelles Government.

The airline's manager, Mr Frans Swart, told the South African Broadcasting Corporation that allegations that the airline is storing weapons in an airfreight hangar at Heathrow Airport in London for use in a coup are unfounded.

Mr Swart said that the airline would under no circumstances transport arms to London. He added that the airline does not have a freight hangar at Heathrow Airport. All freight offloaded at the airport has to be inspected by British customs officials.

R. BOTHA COMMENTS ON BRITISH SPYING ALLEGATIONS

MB251510 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] The British Government has declined to comment on a press report that it is investigating the activities of alleged South African agents in London. However, our London representative reports that the British Foreign Office has been in contact with the South African Embassy in London regarding the burglaries at the London offices of the ANC and SWAPO earlier this year.

Spokesmen for both the Foreign Office and the embassy have confirmed that they have been in contact. The embassy spokesman said that it is not the embassy's practice to discuss the nature or content of such communications. He was unable to say whether the contacts are continuing.

Commenting on reports about possible steps against certain South African diplomats in London, Mr Pik Botha, South Africa's foreign affairs minister, said that he is not aware of any espionage activities against Britain by South African diplomats. He said that certain officials of the South African Embassy in London have been drawn into recent trials in Britain. He confirmed that talks are being held on the matter and said that it should be clear that he cannot comment further.

DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON NAMIBIA WITHDRAWAL

MB240841 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] South African Defense Minister General Malan has said South Africa cannot withdraw from South-West Africa, as the operational area would then be transferred from the territory to the northern Cape, and South Africa would lose the initiative. Speaking at George in the Cape, he said the Soviet Union's successes in southern Africa should not be underestimated, and with the deployment of military equipment in Angola and Mozambique, South Africa will have to prepare for conventional war.

'Clarifying' Statement

MC260720 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] The minister of defense, Gen Magnus Malan, has issued a statement clarifying South Africa's position regarding withdrawal from South-West Africa. General Malan issued the statement in Pretoria in response to inquiries arising from reports on a speech he made at George on Saturday night. Some reporters had interpreted his speech as indicating that South Africa had no intention of leaving the territory, and that negotiations on its independence could therefore not continue.

General Malan said it would be incorrect to suggest that he has announced a new policy regarding South African withdrawal from South-West Africa. He had merely been making it clear why South Africa was in the territory and why it could not simply withdraw. He said that South Africa had certainly not changed its attitude to negotiations on South-West Africa.

In his statement to SAPA, General Malan said that South Africa was in the territory because withdrawal before a settlement had been achieved would move the operational area southward to the Orange River. He said that any report which gave another impression would not have been reflecting the context of his speech on Saturday, because he had said in the same speech that South Africa could not withdraw from South-West Africa until the Cubans had left Angola.

WOMAN JAILED FOR TREASON, ANC MEMBERSHIP

MB221030 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Oct 82 p 2

[By Anton Harber and Toni Reyneke]

[Text] Barbara Hogan, dressed in the colours of the African National Congress, stood calmly in the dock of the Rand Supreme Court yesterday as she was jailed for 10 years for high treason and membership of the ANC.

Hogan, who will be the only white female political prisoner in a South African jail, then turned smiling to the packed gallery, gave a clenched fist salute and chanted "amandla" as she was led down to the cell.

More than 150 people, all waring the same yellow flowers as Hogan carried while in the dock, gathered outside the court, singing songs and giving clenched fist salutes.

Mr Justice A.P. van Dyk sentenced Hogan, 30, to 10 years for high treason and four for membership of the ANC, the sentences to run concurrently. He refused leave to appeal.

Police used a metal detector to search people entering the court and photographed them as they left.

Hogan is the first white woman to be convicted for treason and the first white since the Second World War.

The judge said high treason had, since time immemorial, been considered a serious offence because the perpetrator placed the state and its citizens in jeopardy and treasonable actions often lead to the shedding of innocent blood.

In wartime the death sentence was often imposed for this crime.

The question was whether South Africa was already at war, he said. The ANC regarded itself as at war with SA on all fronts -- a fact which Hogan knew and admitted to.

Hogan, short, with long, brown hair, contrasted sharply in appearance with description of her as someone who aimed "to destroy law and order and the peace and tranquility of society."

She had pleaded not guilty to the charge of high treason but admitted that she joined the ANC during a visit to Swaziland in 1977.

The judge said she helped plan ANC strategy in the field of labour, the final aim of which was to develop a revolutionary consciousness among the working class.

This would have been used by the ANC and its ally, the SA Communist Party (SACP), who considered the working class the backbone of their struggle, he said.

Hogan had played an important role in a number of strikes and boycotts, the beginning of a more sophisticated onslaught by the ANC and SACP.

He said Hogan was an idealistic and successful student who devoted a lot of time to the underprivileged. It was agreed, however, that a prison term would have little reformatory effects on her deep-rooted political convictions.

Mr Justice van Dyk said that he took into account that she had already spent 13 months in detention, but the interests of society outweighed other considerations and a substantial jail sentence was appropriate.

ANC MEMBER RECEIVES 20 YEARS FOR HIGH TREASON

MB251236 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] A young man has been sentenced to 20 years in jail for high treason. (Suzma Makuna), who is 22 and lives in Soweto, was convicted in the Pretoria Supreme Court of high treason and being a member of the banned African National Congress. He has been convicted of taking part in the planning of attacks on an electrical substation in Pretoria, a petrol plant, a railway line and a Mamelodi police station.

General secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, gave evidence in mitigation of sentence.